

Life on a South Georgia Farm Shaped Carter's Relentless Pragmatism

By James I. Wooten

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—"I don't intend to lose," he said, over and over, telling the skeptics what they refused to believe. "I don't intend to lose," he insisted, again and again, in Honolulu and Hastings and Des Moines and Detroit and Fairbanks and Philadelphia, in bowling alleys and all-night cafes, supermarkets and motel lobbies, middle-class living rooms and Park Avenue apartments—and when the shouting was over in Madison Square Garden last night, his unflappable, unwavering confidence had been vindicated.

Only 14 years after winning a state Senate seat in Georgia, James Earl Carter Jr., the plain-clothed peanut farmer with the soft Southern drawl and the hard, icy eyes had won the Democratic presidential nomination.

Tirelessly, tediously, during four long years, he had fashioned one of the most brilliant victories in the annals of U.S. politics: a quiet, patient, inch-by-inch, day-by-day gathering of momentum that mourned the country's condition and called for revival and reform.

Minute increments. He had moved in such minute increments, building his tissue-thin support layer by layer, that even when his goal was in sight, the skeptics were still scoffing, saying it simply was not possible that a 51-year-old former governor from a Deep South state could become the Democratic nominee.

But last night, the scoffers were finally persuaded. It began in earnest for him two years ago. As he criss-crossed the country, weaving the fragile cloth of his dream from the tinniest of threads, he learned not to be offended by the snickers and chuckles that greeted him.

"The most frequent question I got was 'Are you serious?'" he recently recalled. And his answer, of course, was always, "I don't intend to lose."

Although he committed himself from the beginning to rhetorical generalities that would attract the most and offend the least, his relentless campaign also served as a mirror of the man himself, a reflection of the single-minded pragmatism that has characterized his life from his barefoot days as a Georgia farmboy to his nomination in New York last night.

"Make Them Happen" "Jimmy always had big ideas," his 78-year-old mother, Mrs. Lillian Carter, said. "But they were never bigger than his willingness to work for them and make them happen."

If her appraisal was tinged with some maternal pride, it was also touched by truth, for those who grew up with her sandy-haired son, who went to school with him and played with him, and worked for him and against him in his political pursuits and watched him all along the way, agree that Mr. Carter's passion for pragmatic planning was always the touchstone of his success.

It is not an unusual trait for a man whose roots are in the rolling, rural reaches of south Georgia and the cyclical rhythms of life on a farm—the repetition, the rote and the regimen of caring for livestock, pumping water, milking cows, tending sheep every morning, every night, every spring, every summer year after year.

Some of it was enjoyable, he remembers, and some of it was not. "But there was always an ability to look back and see specifically what had been accomplished during the day's work," he wrote in "Why Not the Best?," his campaign autobiography.

Many years later, in 1966 and again in 1970, when running for governor of Georgia, he would also sit down at night with his aides and, as one of them recalls, "discuss what specifically had been accomplished during the day."

The Day's Work And frequently during these last six months, as his presidential campaign intensified, there were late-night conferences on airplanes and in motel rooms with members of his staff, carefully appraising the day's work, measuring it against what had to be done the next morning.

"Jimmy has never liked surprises," his press secretary and long-time friend, Jody Powell, said. "If something was planned,

he wanted to know if it had been done, and if it hadn't, he wanted to know why and then he would put it on the next day's schedule. He's a great man for schedules."

Mr. Powell, who is also a product of a south Georgia farm, seems more attuned to the constant rhythms of Mr. Carter's personality than anyone on his staff, a compatibility that often provides insights into the behavior and the demeanor of the nominee. "On the farm, you just can't let things go," the press aide said. "When it's time to plant, you plant or don't plant. When it's time to plow, you plow or you don't have a crop. When it's time to harvest, you harvest or it's too late. Machinery, seed, livestock—it's all got to be taken care of, day after day, or you lose it all."

That was the creed that permeated Mr. Carter's early life in and around the little village of Plains.

He was born there Oct. 1, 1924, the first child of James Earl Carter and Lillian Gordy, both fifth-generation Georgians whose own agricultural heritage had fostered in them a work ethic as strong as the mules they used to till their fields.

"Earl was a hustler," recalls Arthur Bacon, a neighbor and friend of Mr. Carter's late father. "I mean that in an admiring way. He was a man who just never stopped working."

Much of that energy was directed toward his farm and into the next door to the comfortable Carter home in the tiny community of Archery, just three miles from Plains.

Most of his father's customers were the black families that comprised the bulk of Archery's population—men and women and children whose survival there depended on their willingness to work long and hard for the white landowners and the elder Mr. Carter's prudent credit policies.

Black and white, they all worked together in the long hot summers and the hard winters, but as it was in the rest of the South, blacks and whites in Plains went their separate ways after work.

Mr. Carter's father preferred it that way and, until his death from cancer in 1953, he remained a stolid if gentlemanly segregationist.

Mrs. Lillian Carter, however, is remembered as a woman apart from and ahead of her times—a strong, matriarchal presence in her family and her community who consistently broke the racial rules both in her work as a registered nurse and in her home.

The Carters are Southern Baptists, as many south Georgians are, and it was in the First Baptist Church of Plains that the future nominee was baptized in 1935 when he was 11 years old.

His that lifelong affiliation with the conservative and evangelical denomination has prompted questions about the relationship between his religiosity and his potential presidency.

He speaks openly of his faith and of being "born again" as a Christian, a concept that rests squarely on the premise that humans are essentially sinful and require the personal salvation offered through the sacrificial atonement of Jesus.

But that part of his life is one of the many striking contrasts that emerge in any close examination. While not hypocritical, Mr. Carter is not a typical Southern Baptist. Theologically, he has described himself to at least one associate as a "dubious existentialist," a product perhaps of his extensive reading of such theologians and philosophers as Reinhold Niebuhr and Soren Kierkegaard.

He has repeatedly stressed his own commitment to the separation of church and state. Moreover, while he comes from a religious tradition that has always condemned the use of alcohol, he is not a teetotaler and does enjoy both Scotch and wine as well as an occasional beer.

Further, his language in private is not always as tidy as the Sunday-school teachers that he had in Plains might have preferred.

He is exceptionally intelligent, a man who combines the earthy pragmatism of his rural heritage with the scholarly disciplines he acquired as he grew to maturity. At a televised forum in Miami in March, he and several other candidates became embroiled in a complicated debate over tax reform. While the others seemed to

languish in rhetoric, Mr. Carter quickly computed on a scratch pad in front of him the 10-year costs of one opponent's proposal and the precise dollar-and-cents benefits of his own.

At least a part of that skill is the product of his rather basic education in the small, segregated school in Plains and his four years at the U.S. Naval Academy. He graduated in 1948.

His father had served in the Army but his uncle had been a sailor and he remembers now that even as a boy his dream was to go to Annapolis—and in the summer of 1942, he did, leaving behind his parents, who were by then prospering financially, and two younger sisters—Gloria and Ruth—and his baby brother, Billy.

After his graduation from the academy, he applied for submarine service and was accepted. He entered the nuclear submarine program, worked for its most im-

portant pioneer, Adm. Hyman Rickover, studied nuclear physics and, as most sailors do, saw a great deal of the world.

He had married Rosalynn Smith, the daughter of a family that lived near Plains, soon after his graduation in 1946. They celebrated their 30th anniversary last week.

Their first child, John William, was born a year later in Portsmouth, Va. Their second son, James Earl Carter 3d, was born in Honolulu, and their youngest son, Donnell Jeffrey, was born in New London, Conn., in 1953.

The next year, Mr. Carter's father died and in 1954 he resigned from the Navy and went home to Plains to take over the family business and property. It had grown considerably during his absence but, with the same dedication and steady progress in the Navy, he learned how to make

money from peanuts, the major crop in the area. Combining a large warehouse, a cotton gin and several thousand acres of land used to grow seed-peanuts, he gradually built the enterprise into one of the most successful in Georgia.

He became a deacon in the church and a Sunday-school teacher. He took a job on the Sumter County Board of Education and he joined the Rotary Club and the Lions Club. In 1962, he was elected to the Georgia Senate.

Four years later, he ran for governor and lost. Four years after that, in 1970, he ran and won—and two years later, after he had met most of the politicians of any national prominence, he decided that he would run for president.

He said he compared himself to those men and he concluded that he was just as smart, just as

competent, and just as capable as any of them—a predictable Carter deduction that is part and parcel of his stunning personal confidence and is often judged to be personal conceit.

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He wrangled a job as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in 1974 and traveled all over the country, ostensibly on behalf of congressional and gubernatorial candidates, but all the while building solid cadres of support for himself wherever he could.

But perhaps the most important moment of his campaign came last year when Rep. Andrew Young, the black Democrat from Atlanta who had been the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's closest aide, decided to endorse Mr. Carter's candidacy.

That brought most if not all of the old Southern civil rights coalition along, including King's father, Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson and Vernon Jordan, director of the National Urban League.

Their support was a key factor in eliminating one of the peak problems of image—the stereotype of the Southern white man. He had appealed to supporters of George Wallace in his successful campaign of 1968 and he frequently described himself as a "redneck," a synonym for the traditional racial attitudes of the Deep South.

But at his inauguration in 1971 he had made an unprecedented speech, calling for an end to all forms of discrimination. Months later he ordered and then hung in state capitol a portrait of Dr. King, America's most revered hero.

Still, the problem was not solved. Rep. Young's endorsement went a long way toward its solution. Asked this year if it was one person to whom he owed his thanks if he won the presidency, Mr. Carter said, "Yes, just one—Dr. Young."

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But Also a Calm Compromiser

Mondale Is Fighter for Liberalism

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 15 (WP).—In November, 1974, Sen. Walter Mondale abandoned a tentative pursuit of the Democratic presidential nomination. He had discovered, he announced, that he lacked the "overwhelming desire" that seemed necessary for so arduous a quest. "I don't think anyone should be president who is not willing to go through fire," he said.

To his colleagues, friends and aides, the remark revealed a good deal of truth about the man who has become the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. To them he's a man of cool self-appraisal and realism and, at the same time one who does not take great chances, one who feels passionately about his causes but who also exercises caution in pursuing them. He is one of the Senate's most liberal members, devoted to education, civil rights, welfare for the poor. He is also known as a calm compromiser more interested in making measured advances than in staging quixotic confrontations.

A friend of many years remembers that when Sen. Mondale, a dedicated tax-reformer, shifted to the Senate Finance Committee in 1973 the gossip predicted fireworks when he clashed with the committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La.

"What He Wants Done" "Everyone was saying he was going to rip old Russell Long up," the friend recalls. "Mondale knew that would get him some attention in the press—and nothing else. He'd rather get along with Long so he can get Long to do what he wants done."

The caution and instinctive reserve have made Sen. Mondale, 48, one of the most admired liberals in the Senate, a man described as intelligent, thoughtful, decent and extremely competent. But his reticence in action—the lack of "overwhelming desire"—have cost him in terms of national reputation.

A senator from Minnesota for 12 years, he has never headed a major subcommittee or achieved the national prominence that goes to one who leads a great cause with thundering oratory.

Sen. Mondale has accepted that national unfamiliarity so far with an amused tolerance. During an abortive, year-long search for support for the presidential nomination, his poll rating never exceeded 4 per cent and he quoted, with a smile, the comedian who said that most people thought Mondale was a suburb of Los Angeles.

On the campaign trail, he took lessons from a professor of speech but ended up acknowledging that he was not a fiery speaker. "My style was Minnesota," he said. "It's a conversational style. I've never been a shouter."

Nickname Is Frits Sen. Mondale, whose middle name of Frederick has long been translated into the nickname of Frits, was born on Jan. 5, 1928, in Ceylon, Minn., the son of a Methodist minister. He grew up there and in other small Minnesota towns, went to Macalester College and the University of Minnesota and the latter's law school.

Sen. Mondale's concern for education and school desegregation led him into what some politicians regard as his major vulnerability now as a national candidate. He became known as the most outspoken advocate of school busing in the last few years when the national tide of opinion turned strongly against it. He picked up the "pre-busing" label as an opponent of efforts by other senators to pass legislation restricting federal courts' authority to issue busing decrees.

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Sen. Walter Mondale

Politically, he grew up in the mainstream of the old Farmer-Labor party, along with such other politicians as Sen. Hubert Humphrey, former Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Rep. Don Fraser. His mentor was Sen. Humphrey, in whose early campaigns he worked. After a term as attorney general—Minnesota's youngest—Sen. Mondale got his reward. When Sen. Humphrey was picked as the vice-presidential candidate in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson, Sen. Mondale was appointed to fill out the Senate term. He was elected for a full term in 1966 and then re-elected by a landslide in 1972.

His reputation there is of a steady, unflinching liberal deeply concerned about social issues. Only rarely has he acted in passion or anger, in public. Once, in 1970, his emotions burst through in a Senate hearing on migrant labor camps in Florida. He became outraged by the testimony of a spokesman for big Florida farmers who seemed not too concerned about living conditions among the poor.

"And I Resent It" Smashing his hand on the table so hard that an ashtray popped up in the air, he shouted at the witness: "I'd like to see some expression of concern out of you. These people are being mangled and destroyed. We hear nothing of this from you. And I resent it."

Sen. Mondale steadily followed Sen. Humphrey's lead on the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. In 1967 he made a spirited defense of administration policy, changing his position only in 1969 when a Republican administration was prosecuting the war. He has since called his support of the war during the Johnson administration the "biggest mistake of my public career."

It is on social welfare and education issues that Sen. Mondale has made his mark in the Senate. He headed a Select Subcommittee on Children and Youth, which looked into problems of child abuse and runaway youths. During the early 1970s he fought a long running battle, which he substantially won in the end, to keep the administration from drastically cutting social service aid for the poor.

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HOME TOWN WHOOPEDOO—Jimmy Carter's homefolks turned out in the streets of Plains, Ga., to watch his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate on TV.

Georgian Receives 2,238 Votes

Carter Wins Nomination on the First Ballot

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drive that led to last night's victory. New Hampshire has only 17 votes but when Mr. Carter led the field there on Feb. 24, even the most scornful of his rivals began to take the former Georgia governor seriously. Last night, he got all but 2 of the 17 votes.

New York—where Mr. Carter finished a badly beaten third in the primary—got the message and delivered 209 of its 274 votes last night.

Over the Top It fell to Ohio—where Mr. Carter won a key primary—to furnish the 132 votes that put Mr. Carter over the top. The trembling voice of the delegation's leader was that of Christine O'Connell, a professional musician and amateur politician whose support Mr. Carter had won by an earnest discussion of hard-core music during a visit to Cleveland in the 1974 campaign.

The long-suppressed emotion of the ball burst forth in a four-minute ovation. Watching the proceedings on television with Mr. Carter were his mother, Lillian, his daughter, Amy, a number of other relatives and several members of his staff. Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, was at the convention.

At the start of the count, Mr. Carter was on a couch alone. But soon Amy was in his lap, then she was on the floor, and then Mr. Carter was, too.

Carter Smiles The scene in the hotel suite where Ohio cast its votes was strangely subdued. Mr. Carter smiled but it was not the famous campaign grin of the last several months.

Then he leaned over to his 78-year-old mother and embraced her. The remaining votes were anticlimactic, but the roll call continued.

Gov. Brown entered Madison Square Garden while Utah was casting 10 delegate votes for Mr. Carter and 5 for himself.

Gov. Brown took the microphone on the floor among the California delegates and declared his support for Mr. Carter. "This convention is just the beginning of a Democratic sweep across this country and I'm proud to join with Democrats of so many different views and perceptions," Gov. Brown said. "I just want to announce that California casts 278 votes for Jimmy Carter and we're on our way to victory."

Rules Suspended Four minutes later the rules were suspended to declare Mr. Carter the nominee by acclamation, but the convention secretary apparently forgot that Massachusetts had passed on the roll call and never cast its delegate votes.

But the Massachusetts state chairman, Charles Flaherty, then succeeded in getting recognition. Mr. Carter ultimately was declared the nominee at 11:43 p.m., while the head here broke into "Happy Days Are Here Again."

In the tumult on the floor, Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's campaign manager, told an interviewer: "We waited four long, hard, wonderful years for this experience and this moment."

The first nominator was Rep. Peter Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and prime mover in the bid to impeach former President Richard Nixon.

It was the downfall of Mr. Nixon, more than any other single event, that fed the expectations

of a Democratic victory among the delegates who chose Mr. Carter last night. And Rep. Rodino, in his nominating speech, referred not only to the "resignation in disgrace" of Mr. Nixon and former Vice-President Spiro Agnew but also to President Ford's "issuance of an unlikely pardon of Nixon, which outraged the American sense of equal justice."

But his tone was primarily apologetic. This whole convention has purposefully been—and the silver-haired congressman praised Mr. Carter for "the kind of leadership which can heal the wounds of this nation and kindle once again the spirit which has made this country for two centuries the hope of the world."

Then the congressman—who became a symbol of probity to millions of Americans who watched the televised impeachment hearings—addressed himself to the doubts about Mr. Carter's character that still disturb many of the delegates here.

"I have watched him carefully," Rep. Rodino said of the nominee. "I have talked with him at length about his vision of America and his future. And I say to you, his heart is honest and the people will believe him. His purpose is right and the people will follow him."

One of the concluding speeches was made by Rep. Andrew Young of Georgia, a black congressman

who had been a disciple of late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "For almost 200 years now, more our country has stumbled along the path to greatness on the burden of race and economic deprivation," Rep. Young said. "I don't know about you but I'm ready to lay those burdens down."

Rep. Udall's name was placed before the convention by Archibald Cox, a Harvard professor and former Watergate prosecutor.

Mr. Cox said that although Rep. Udall was second to Mr. Carter in delegates and votes, "succeeded in the larger aim of defeat is more triumphant victory, for he proved that a 50 figure, even in political or bat, can exemplify the best of the spirit of liberty."

In what seemed perhaps pointed contrast to the unnamed Mr. Carter, Mr. Cox said that Rep. Udall demonstrated his campaign that "honor is not surrender to ambition, it is open-mindedness is consistent with conviction, that civility is accompanied tenacity and that militancy should go hand in hand with peace."

Rep. Udall himself immediately came to the platform to tell more than 300 delegates that "the fight is over" and they were free to vote according to their conscience.

Ford Calls to Congratulate Carter, Urges Campaign 'at High Level'

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—President Ford telephoned Jimmy Carter today to congratulate him on winning the Democratic presidential nomination and said he hoped they could keep the fall campaign "at a high level."

"I look forward to a good contest this fall," Mr. Ford told Mr. Carter, the man he hopes to run against, "While House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford telephoned at 5:53 a.m. from the Oval Office, reaching Mr. Carter at his room in the Americana Hotel in New York."

Mr. Nessen, who heard and reported on only Mr. Ford's part of the conversation, said he did not ask the President what Mr. Carter had said.

But the presidential spokesman related this conversation from Mr. Ford: "Congratulations, Jimmy. I watched a bit of the program last night. I look forward to a good contest this fall." After a pause in which Mr. Carter was replying, Mr. Ford added: "I think we can keep it at a high level. We'll give the American people a choice."

Then Mr. Ford ended the conversation with, "Have a good day, Jimmy."

The President had been celebrating his 63d birthday at a White House dinner with his family last night when the Democrats met in New York to nominate Mr. Carter.

Carter Picks Sen. Mondale To Join Democratic Ticket

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the Minnesota case by a specialist found his hypertension "was a normal problem for someone to have at that age."

Mr. Carter noted that Sen. Mondale has been taking medication for it and has since had no trouble.

Sen. Mondale said he had told Mr. Carter he was "not interested in a ceremonial post," and added he was "very pleased to see and hear he intended to use his vice-presidential position in a wide range of duties" in the fullest possible sense.

Mr. Carter said Sen. Mondale's first duty "will be to help win the election this fall."

He was asked what attributes Sen. Mondale brings to a Carter ticket.

Sm nvooy to Uganda Is Named; Callaghan in Plea to Amin

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—The Minister James Callaghan today gave an account of what happened to Mrs. Dora, a missing hijack hostage, reportedly killed by Ugandan authorities.

N Council ails to Act n Hijacking

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ely ignore or at least gloss Africa's complaints. Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said in a statement, "Israel has not been condemned and has not been vindicated." In the final stages of the four-day debate, Uganda and two Arab allies, Libya and Somalia, argued that the Israeli commando action will make it more difficult to negotiate with hijackers. In the future, few states will be willing to go out of their way to save the lives of hijack victims, "Ugandan Foreign Minister M. Ory said. The Council, "Total consensus, rubbish and lack of it," he said of U.S. Israel claims that Uganda is collaborating with the hijackers. During negotiations with them, "ident Amin did his utmost to have all hostages released in the interests of humanity," Ory said. "Instead of Israel receding this, it went ahead invaded Uganda." The Ugandan foreign minister charged that the United States strongly backed Israel because "the Zionists are in control of the United States from top bottom."

rench Propose law to Restrict ies on Citizens

PARIS, July 15 (AP).—The French parliament today adopted a law to create a national watchdog commission aimed at protecting individual rights from encroachment by information-gathering systems. The measure, which now goes to the parliament, stipulates that such system may be set up only if the commission knows it conforms to the law. The draft law also bars the registration of such data as race, religion or political persuasion and permits all citizens to have access to their files and to control what they consider erroneous information. In the case of files kept by the police and the military, direct access will be denied to citizens but a commission will act as an intermediary on their behalf. Government spokesman Andre Mitterand said the commission will be made up of 12 persons drawn from both the public and private sectors.

S. Envoy to Zambia

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—President Ford will nominate Stephen Low, a member of the National Security Council staff since 1974, as ambassador to Zambia, the White House announced. He will succeed Jean Towalski, who has resigned.

was expelled yesterday by Marshal Amin. Mr. Horrocks was ousted after Marshal Amin alleged that the British envoy had advance knowledge of the Israeli raid at Entebbe Airport July 4. Mr. Callaghan told the House of Commons, "Every nation has a right to ask that the fate of one of its citizens should be made known to the home country—Israel or ourselves."

Dual Citizenship Mrs. Bloch, 75, held both British and Israeli citizenship. "I do expect him to account for the death of Mrs. Bloch," Mr. Callaghan said. But he added: "I do not propose at this stage to communicate with President Amin. We have a representative figure and he should make such representations as are necessary in these matters."

Mrs. Bloch was a passenger on an Air France airliner hijacked June 27 by pro-Palestinian guerrillas while flying from Tel Aviv to Paris and taken to Uganda's Entebbe Airport. She fell ill while there and was taken to Mulago Hospital in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

Marshal Amin said that she was returned to Entebbe before the Israeli raid which freed 121 hostages and that the Israelis are responsible for her. But Peter Chandelley, a British High-Commission second secretary in Kampala, reported seeing Mrs. Bloch in a hospital after the raid. Marshal Amin subsequently expelled Mr. Chandelley and has refused to disclose what happened to Mrs. Bloch.

Burned Body A Kenyan newspaper has reported that a Ugandan who fled to Kenya claimed to have seen her burned body in a wood near Kampala. Uganda Radio said tonight that two Britons—a man and a woman—have been expelled "because they were found to be involved in CIA activity." It gave no further details.

A commentary also broadcast by the radio assured all Europeans living in Uganda of their safety as long as they did not interfere in the nation's affairs. It also said that it would be "absurd" for the British Royal Air Force to attempt to fly out Britons living in the country since they worked in dispersed and remote areas. It also again warned Britain not to attempt an Israeli-style commando raid to rescue the approximately 500 Britons in Uganda.

Andreotti Party Bars Red Role In Government

ROME, July 15 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic Party, trying to fend off a new government after last month's general election, today told the Communist party that it would not be given a place in the next administration. A meeting of Christian Democrats unanimously approved a policy statement by party leader Benigno Zaccagnini in which he rejected the Communist demand for a broad coalition government to deal with the economic crisis. But Mr. Zaccagnini appealed to the Communists—who increased their vote by more than 7 per cent in the June 20 vote—to support the next government "critically but constructively." Christian Democratic Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti said he would meet tomorrow with leaders of other political parties, including the Communists, to discuss the formation of a cabinet.



IN SALTUT-5—Cosmonauts Boris Volynov (right) and Vitaly Zolobov as shown on television in Moscow. Yesterday, the ninth day in space, they carried out further observations of supplies and began growing crystals—both to observe the effects of weightlessness. They also performed medical experiments. Tass reported both men felt well.

Trickle of Refugees From Uganda

Kenyan Border Town Remains Calm but Edgy

By Michel T. Kaulman

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (NYT).—This city on the Ugandan border is calm but vigilant. There are no Kenyan troops in sight and market women cross the

Pact Stalled On Joint Tank

(Continued from Page 1)

ert Parker, the deputy director of defense research and engineering, met late last month in Bonn with their West German counterparts. In those discussions, according to Pentagon sources, the draft was agreed upon of a new memorandum of understanding calling for the two nations to use such common tank components as the gun, engine and power train.

When Mr. Leber came to the Pentagon early this month for a meeting with Mr. Rumsfeld, it was with some hope, according to West German sources, that the memorandum would be formally signed. Pentagon officials insisted, however, that there was no expectation of either side that the agreement would be approved so quickly.

At a meeting in the Pentagon July 2, Mr. Rumsfeld informed Mr. Leber, according to defense sources, that the agreement could not be signed immediately because of legal and contractual complications.

Both GM and Chrysler representatives had reportedly protested any arrangement that would require West German-developed tanks. The profit in making tanks, industry sources noted, comes from the mechanical and electronic components.

The Army, which is fearful that any further delays could jeopardize the future of its new tank in Congress, argued that the standard components could be adopted later, after the tank was in production. The West German concern was that, once the production line was set up, the Army would be reluctant to go to the considerable expense of accepting different components for the tank.

border checkpoints unchallenged by the three policemen on the Kenyan side. Only families carrying mattresses and pots and pans on wheelbarrows undergo inspection. Several who stopped one recent morning explained that, while they had experienced no difficulties themselves as a result of the deterioration in relations between Kenya and Uganda following the Israeli raid at Entebbe, they had heard stories of reprisals against Kenyans.

Almost Naked Residents of this market center, which lies in a cotton-growing region, said that they believed only about 100 refugees had arrived from Uganda since the raid. A shopkeeper said that a few had come almost naked. Others told of having their possessions stolen as they escaped. Across the border, a few Ugandan policemen could be seen manning their patrol post. But townspeople here said that they had not seen any major troop assemblies on the Ugandan side. Local officials said that the near-emptied Ugandan encampment was 20 miles away at Mjanji on Lake Victoria. They said there were 3,000 Ugandan troops and some tanks at Mjanji.

Busia lies in the heavily populated Western Province of Kenya and is one of several highly fertile regions that President Idi Amin said were historically Ugandan. It is 130 miles by road to Kampala, the Ugandan capital, 300 miles from Nairobi. The closest Kenyan military base to this border town is 300 miles away.

No fears were expressed of an invasion. An official said he had assurances that in case of an outbreak of hostilities Kenyan forces could be rushed to the area in minutes. In fact, the greatest fear evident on the part of Busia officials was that Ugandan agents, members of the State Research Bureau, might try to kidnap a white visitor to the area and present him as a Western or Israeli intelligence agent.

Tribal Ties A local official said that State Research Bureau agents dressed in civilian clothes and armed had slipped across the border. He

mentioned Western journalists to leave the border regions where tribal ties and language groups extend across the frontier. J. K. A. Karul, the deputy provincial commissioner, repeated the caution at the region's administrative center in Kakamega. "We feel that your presence might spark off a miscalculation that might lead to an unnecessary confrontation," he told a group of journalists.

Killings Reported NAIROBI, July 15 (Reuters).—The official Kenya News Agency said today that 200 more Kenyans had fled from Uganda and had reported new killings of their countrymen there.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Mungui Waiyaki previously accused Uganda of an indiscriminate massacre of Kenyans since the Israeli raid. Tensions between Uganda and Kenya have increased since the July 4 raid, which resulted in the rescue of more than 100 hijack hostages.

The agency quoted a refugee from Uganda as saying that seven Kenyans were shot by Ugandan soldiers in Namongo village, near Kampala, Sunday. In Nairobi, a branch of the ruling Kenya African National Union called on authorities to clamp down on "Ugandan army intelligence spies" who, it said, were flocking into this country disguised as refugees.

The KANU branch said that the Ugandans were seeking to kidnap or kill Kenyans opposed to Marshal Amin.

3 Fined £1,000 in U.K. For Illegal Dog Entry

LONDON, July 15 (Reuters).—Three West Germans were sentenced to 90 days in jail yesterday after refusing to pay fines totaling £1,000 (\$1,800) for illegally bringing a dog into Britain. But they later were released when they agreed to pay.

There is a campaign under way in Britain to prevent the spread of rabies from continental Europe. The three told the court at Chatham, southeast England, that they had not known about Britain's quarantine regulations.

U.S.-Jordan Hawk Deal Again Possible

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UPI).—The Jordanian Cabinet shake-up and a reported loosening of the purse strings in Saudi Arabia have brightened the chances for a resurrection of the on-again, off-again sale of U.S. air defense missiles to Jordan, according to U.S. officials.

The sale is of strategic importance in the Middle East because Jordan has threatened to turn to the Soviet Union for a surface-to-air missile (SAM) defense system—U.S. Western countries cannot meet its needs.

King Hussein discussed purchase of a SAM system during a visit to Moscow last month. He reportedly received offers at a cost of \$430 to \$500 million, but there was no sign that he agreed to make the purchase.

On July 4, King Hussein went to Saudi Arabia to consult with officials there. The Saudis had long pledged to finance an air defense system for Jordan but earlier this year balked at putting up more than \$300 million for this purpose when the cost of a proposed U.S. Hawk missile system soared to more than \$700 million.

Reports from Saudi officials here and in Riyadh suggest that that country may now agree to increase its financial contribution to Jordanian air defense, provided it is bought from the United States rather than the Soviet Union. Some reports suggest the Saudis may go as high as \$500 million.

The replacement this week of Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai is seen as easing the way for the

resurrection of the U.S. missile deal. Mr. Rifai had threatened to move toward Russia if the U.S. sale did not go through and is considered an architect of King Hussein's recent alliance with Syria and discussions with Moscow. Mr. Rifai has submitted his resignation several times this year on personal grounds, according to Washington sources. It was seen as significant that King Hussein accepted the resignation now.

The new Premier, Mudar Ba-

dran is a 42-year-old career civil servant who has previously served as chief of the national intelligence service. The newly named chief of the royal court, Abdul Hamid Sharif, was ambassador to the United States several years ago and is considered an important link to the West. Reports suggest that the Cabinet will be centered on domestic affairs under the new government, with the royal court taking a stronger role in foreign policy.

Sudan Sets Trial Soon For About 50 Plotters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 15 (Reuters).—About 50 of the conspirators involved in last week's attempt to overthrow Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri will stand trial soon, the daily newspaper Al-Ayam reported yesterday.

Earlier this week Gen. Numeiri said that more than 700 of the conspirators, whom he described as mercenaries trained, armed and sent by Libya, were killed. The Sudan news agency quoted him as saying that 300 conspirators were arrested.

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Carter and Mondale

When Jimmy Carter won the Democratic presidential nomination with assurance and acclamation on the first ballot, there were frequent references to the "Jimmy who?" that greeted him on his entrance into the presidential race. Yet after all the campaigning of a long primary season, there were still questions about the man who may well be the next president of the United States. But now the questions boil down to "Jimmy what?" The man is well known; what he stands for is less clear.

That he has unified the brawling Democratic party to a greater degree than any candidate since Franklin D. Roosevelt ran for his third term (there had been many divisions in the first two) seems obvious enough. The only serious public challenge Carter received in the convention was on the abortion issue, and that had not loomed large enough in the primaries to seem to present any serious threat. That he is a centrist who has somehow wedged—for a time, at least—the right and left wings of the party (which means a very wide spectrum indeed) is also fairly clear. Since he is free from the taint of Washington, makes few intellectual pretenses, is Middle American emerging from the Deep South, could explain much of his appeal in this post-Watergate, post-Vietnam time of disillusionment. And he does project optimism; he does show a positive image; he has not concentrated on criticism nor openly capitalized on the negative national mood.

It can be said, then, that Jimmy Carter stands somewhat to the left of the incum-

bent Gerald Ford, now engaged in a knock-down and drag-out battle with a man considerably to the right of him, Ronald Reagan. American political contests, so far as major issues are concerned, generally revolve around degrees of difference, rather than basic principles. Should Ford win re-election, the difference between himself and Carter will be considerably less than would be the case if Reagan succeeds in the Republican National Convention, over both domestic and foreign issues.

To be sure, in the presidential campaign, issues will probably be sharpened, whoever the contestants may be. Moreover, Carter—after a suspense deliberately heightened to make up for the fact that the Democratic convention had only to ratify the results of the primaries—has chosen Walter Mondale as his vice-presidential candidate. Geographically, the Senator from Minnesota is Middle American; politically, he is somewhat more liberal than Carter, and has support among the more politically activist groups among the labor unions.

Thus the ticket of Carter and Mondale should appeal to those a little to the left of center. Given the relatively passive attitudes of an electorate dwelling in a nation that has made strong recovery from the recession but is still plagued by wide unemployment and many state and municipal fiscal problems resulting from that condition, such an appeal is wide and should show much strength in November. And it may well be that the answer to "Jimmy what?" will only be revealed when and if he enters on his duties in the White House.

Stalemate in the Council

The withdrawal by the three African states of their resolution of censure against the Israeli rescue of the hijacked hostages at Entebbe was a very considerable triumph for Israel and good sense. In terms of practical politics, the African case was shaky from the start: The hijackers represented no widely held cause; they had chosen a French plane (and the French government has been more sympathetic to Arab causes than any other in Western Europe); they landed in, and apparently were assisted by, Uganda, whose Idi Amin is an embarrassment to all reasonable African and Arab governments. Moreover, the rescue was a model of efficient daring.

But if, for the first time in many months, a censure of Israel did not require an American veto to block it, the council session also did not produce any positive action on the cause of the whole episode: international terrorism. The British and Americans produced a resolution calling on all governments to "prevent and punish all such terrorist acts" and although the opposition was purely passive—abstentions in fact—there were not enough votes to carry the measure. Thus the result was a standoff.

so far as the Security Council is concerned. Terror was not reprehended—nor was the exertion of military power across international boundaries to counter such terror.

This is not a good condition for international order and law. The Third World seems to regard international terrorism as a kind of Robin Hood activity, and both China and the Soviet Union give a condescending nod to that mood—provided the acts take place outside their territories. But the kind of anarchy that the Entebbe incident displayed, both in motive and in act, is something the world cannot live with. It is offensive to reason and morality and dangerous to communications that are so necessary for all nations today.

The United Nations will, sooner or later, have to face up to the fact that it is not writing ballads about Robin Hood but is charged, by its charter and by the nature of the case, with the responsibility for giving effective power to an international sheriff of Nottingham. It must be prepared to cope with the terror-mongers within its organization, as well as with the terrorists they inspire and shelter. For terror is as neutral as a gun—anyone can kill with it for any reason. It must be suppressed.

'The Man Who Killed Excelsior'

President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico has chosen a strange way to call attention to his final months in power. He has just managed to liquidate his country's one important independent center of political criticism, the newspaper Excelsior. According to reports from Mexico City, he is personally behind the crude economic pressures and the nasty strongarm tactics which resulted in the ouster of Excelsior's editor, Julio Scherer, and some 200 of his leading staffers. About the only major question still in dispute in this episode is whether President Echeverria acted out of hostility to the newspaper's tatty criticism of some, not all, of his policies, or whether he acted—equally squally—to advance his new financial interest in a competing newspaper group.

This is not just another Third World situation in which a tinpot dictator seeks to

close out alternative institutions and ideas. For Mexico is no ordinary Third World state. It is a country which, for all its economic disparities, has sustained a sophisticated "Western" intellectual and political life. The plain proof lies in the publication of a newspaper like Excelsior—the old Excelsior—and in the stability of a system which allows for the orderly rotation of political power. At the top, at least, Mexico has benefited enormously, in terms of political dialogue and self-image alike, from cultivating this tradition: It has been a valuable substitute for a two-party system. Mexico has only one party and it has been a source of cultural vitality. In the past, Mr. Echeverria himself has contributed importantly to it. As he prepares to step down, does he really want to be remembered as the man who killed Excelsior?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Trouble in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is just one more country on Africa's sorry list of repressive regimes knee-deep in trouble, and therefore in the bodies of executed opponents.

Ethiopia is admittedly an abominably difficult country to govern. The military had first to persuade people to accept a break with the anachronistic, feudal inheritance of Haile Selassie. They have had to deal with

widespread poverty and drought. The rebellion in Eritrea is only the most extreme symptom of Ethiopia's disunity.

The military initiated a genuinely popular movement, but it has lost the people's support on the way. It wants only to hold on to power under the cover of radical jargon and by execution. The old imperial tyranny has been replaced by a martial version which is just as evil.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 16, 1901

VIENNA.—The Brunn provincial tribunal has decreed the confiscation of the German edition of M. Octave Mirbeau's book, "Le Journal d'une Femme de Chambre," which is declared to be immoral. The Brunn court's decision will be put into effect in all parts of Austria. Many thousands of copies of the incriminated volume have been, however, already sold. The demand being so great that the publishers were scarcely able to meet it.

Fifty Years Ago

July 16, 1926

PARIS.—The thermometer in Paris was still hovering between 84 and 87 degrees Fahr. (29-31 C.) in the shade yesterday. These temperatures are not abnormal at this time of year, the week of the Fourteenth being usually the most trying of the summer months. Yesterday the heat was rendered more oppressive by the return of the damp weather. At times it looked like a thunderstorm, but no rain came and the situation was all the worse.

And France? Britain?

The French and British situations are much different. The British must worry about representation for their reluctant minorities, particularly the Scots. But the French have more to worry about than "their Scots," which is why people in Paris think Giscard d'Estaing has opened a Pandora's box, and that this will be another case of his idealism and reformism outdistancing his political sense.

To begin with, France has no Christian Democrats, and national parties here such as the Gaullists

and the Radicals, because of their origins, will find it harder to identify with a European Christian-Democratic movement than would, say, the British Tories. But the French do have a large and powerful Socialist party, part of the renaissance Socialist International in Europe.

Thus the Gaullists, Giscard's allies, are hostile to direct elections, and the Socialists, the opposition, are in favor. But the Socialists have said they will support city proportional elections, which are unknown in France. The government, to win Socialist support and split the Socialist-Communist alliance, currently leans toward a proportional vote, which would mean that in 1978 the French will go to the polls in March or April to elect a new National Assembly under the

existing, majority-vote system, which favors the majority, and in May or June return to elect the first European Parliament by proportional vote. Obviously this could have very embarrassing results.

Paralysis Possibility
The whole question of proportional voting has become a hot one in France. Prime Minister Chirac commented a week ago that French supporters of proportional voting in national elections should take a good look at the recent results in Italy and Portugal. According to Chirac, proportionality brings paralysis. It may work in large northern countries with only two or three parties, but with the Latin taste for party proliferation, it assures permanent political instability.

No one, at this point, can predict how the decision taken in Brussels this week will ultimately change the Community. Without it, the Community certainly would have continued its drift toward disintegration. With it, there is possibility for formidable change, or, if the nationalists prevail, great disappointment.

A development to consider: Legislation at the European level, with time, gradually loses its national character as votes are taken along party rather than national lines. The tendency by the Socialists to organize at international level will force the major centrist parties to do the same. There will be a gradual eclipse of nationalism, ideological parties. Why vote for a Scot, a Gaullist or a Communist, whose voice most likely will be drowned?



Visionary Step by EEC's Practical Men

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The leaders of the European Community these days are men of practical mind. They are not dreamers, but men of today who will be built, if at all, stone by stone. They hold that it was wrong for the Community's first generation of leaders, Adenauer, De Gasperi, Schuman and Spaak to have dreamed always of the completed edifice, for that meant that reality must always fall short of it.

Yet the decision taken by these practical men in Brussels this week to hold the first direct elections to the European Parliament in just two years time, was no practical step. It was a visionary leap forward, and though hostile politicians in several countries have already begun to denounce it and minimize it, its importance should not be underestimated.

The Treaty of Rome, the Community's Constitution written by the visionaries 20 years ago, calls for direct elections, but during the 1960s few held out much hope for them. As late as the summit meeting of The Hague in 1969, when Pompidou gave the go-ahead to reopening negotiations with the British, the prospects were so dim for the elections that the Benelux countries threatened to go ahead with them by themselves.

The French were against the elections, and the soon-to-arrive British were unenthusiastic. It was Giscard d'Estaing in December, 1974, who reversed the French position, and the British, not to be isolated, soon followed.

Hurdles Ahead

The problems to be dealt with are enormous. To begin with, no permanent site for the Parliament has ever been chosen. The present, appointed Parliament sits part-time in Strasbourg and part-time in Luxembourg, and both countries are loath to change this arrangement. But most of the Community would like to see the Parliament in Brussels, where the Council of Ministers and the Executive Commission are located, and a large Community press corps is in residence.

In giving their go-ahead this week for a 410-seat body to be elected in 1978, the Community's leaders deviated from the Treaty of Rome, they had to. Article 138 of the treaty calls for uniform election procedures in all member countries, which is impossible. The agreement reached this week allows each of the Nine to vote as it chooses, and while this solves the problems for nations such as West Germany or Italy, it leaves large problems for the French and the British.

The West Germans took a benign attitude toward the negotiating from the beginning, for, as a Frenchman put it, "they were winners no matter how it came out." Bonn was neutral to the point of not even fussing over the equivalent seat provision, which gives Britain, France, Italy and West Germany 41 seats each, even though there are, for example, 8 million more West Germans than French.

But the Germans are federalists, and the elections were bound to serve their interests. Moreover, if the Parliament is to be organized along party rather than national lines, the same way as the existing, appointed legislature is structured, then West Germany, with its two big parties, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, will find these two currents at European level as well. What's more, neither West Germans nor Italians will have difficulty using a proportional vote at the European level; they already use it at home.

And France? Britain?

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The presidential campaign in this Bicentennial year appears to have shown that we want to climb out of the storm cellar, that most of us know we have taken some wrong turns, that leaders have been unfaithful to their trust—but that the bulk of Americans are still imbued with a sense of patriotism, of a desire to have a decent respect to the opinions of mankind. In short, most of us want to end the negativism, accept the positive and get on with the job in the American tradition.

Younger Americans, as most always, are the more critical and the more impatient. Older Americans, and every day there are more of us in relation to total population, strive to hold on to the best in our personal and national past. The conflict awaits a national leadership that can pull together the strands of our national character and move in a forward direction in terms of both domestic and foreign policy.

A presidential election provides an opportunity for some to accentuate our shortcomings and to press for rapid changes. For others across this broad land an election offers a chance to invoke the best that has been in our national and personal life, and to assert a belief that while our idealism must not get out of hand again, our pragmatism alone is not enough. The answer, indeed, is that to some degree we are our brother's keeper and that, while we cannot solve all his problems in an instant, we must keep on trying.

JAMES V. CROTTY.
Pained, Portugal.

Letters

Rights in Chile

Re "Champs in Chile" (Letters, June 30):
Belonging to the "decadent audience" of the IET and the last crocodile of the West, I want to answer the embassy of Chile.

Of course, a journalist is not infallible, even when going through a concentration camp and talking to prisoners. Joanne O'Connell, I guess, had scarcely the opportunity to examine all information she got in a brief visit. Whether the inmate Gladys Perez is Miss or Mrs. whether she was tortured or not, or who has been killed around here—all this could be easily clarified in a fair and open trial, admitting defense lawyers and international spectators.

I appeal to Dr. Julio Retamal Fariarua to use his influence to guarantee that all prisoners in his country, including the detainees of the so-called remaining camps (who have been sentenced only by martial law or without any formal charge), be tried before a civil court according to the UN Declaration of Human Rights, a document Chile signed some years ago.

INGRID CZERWY-ARLAND.
Graz, Austria.

The Israeli Raid

I trust that your newspaper, which saw fit to give a front-page unedited report on Israel's raid on Entebbe airport, will see fit to give space to my caveat about this foolhardy venture.

To compound the terrorism of the air strike of the Air France plane by the reverse Israeli terrorism, which might have provoked a serious international confrontation, is to sow the seeds for dangerous future interventions under the guise of humane concern for innocent victims.

President Ford's praise for such Israeli arrogance stands in strong contrast to U.S. reactions when Turkey intervened in Cyprus to aid the badly treated Turkish elements on that island. We need not ask why U.S. politicians will this election year close their eyes to the ill-advised action of our client state of Israel.

However, we are not naive when we ask a newspaper of your reputation to balance your coverage of the Israeli action with a thoughtful piece on its utter illegality.

JAMES V. CROTTY.
Pained, Portugal.

A story on Idi Amin's reaction, appeared on the same day on Page 1 (LHT, July 5).

Democrats:

A Backward

Look

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK.—The Democratic party has made such prodigious progress in healing the divisive wounds of 1968 and 1972 that a glance over the shoulder can be forgiven. But in fact the so-called party of creative government is looking backward to the point of being barren on the critical issue of the future-inflation.

Unsatisfactory as he may seem in all other respects, President Ford has at least developed an explicit strategy for reducing inflation. So unless Gov. Carter can take his party by the scruff of the neck and face it squarely, the future, he will have a far tougher time on the economic issue in the presidential election than now seems generally supposed.

Inflation is the critical issue of the future not merely because most Americans tend to list it as public enemy No. 1 in the polls. Nor because it dries up investment, robs the poor and the old, and creates, by systematically breaking promises, a climate of corrosive suspicion and fear.

Critical Issue

It is the critical issue of the future because of its political impact. As long as fear of steep inflation persists, Americans will not support measures for meeting other national troubles. Politically, in other words, inflation is the enemy of more jobs, cheaper health, better housing and decent cities.

The Ford administration has at least grasped that point. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman Alan Greenspan of the Council of Economic Advisors have developed a program for slow but steady economic growth. The cost is high unemployment and a depressing attitude toward the most visible domestic problems. But the slow-growth policy is paying off now in an end to the recession, marked by rising employment and declining inflation.

The Democrats have no such clear strategy for meeting inflation. The platform approved Tuesday offers some cryptic language about "government involvement in wage and price decisions" and using "tax policy" to maintain the real income of the workers.

But then it plunges full force into big spending programs to promote more jobs, aid to the cities, comprehensive health insurance and welfare reform. "Full employment" is the first item on the agenda, and the platform looks toward reducing "adult unemployment to 3 percent in the next four years."

The same imbalance characterized the major speeches of the convention. Especially those best received. Barbara Jordan spoke of a new "national community" based on racial equality, but never mentioned inflation. Hubert Humphrey championed, as only he can, "the right to jobs, and decent income, to homes and shelter, and the quality of education without undue mention of inflation. When he finished, Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut said to me, in what seemed the universal opinion of her party, "That's my kind of politics. That's the politics I understand."

No doubt some of the aversion to facing the hard problems of the future springs from the prospect of winning the election this year and the optimism generated by the healing of wounds open in 1968 and 1972.

But I suspect another reason for looking backward so fondly is that the Democrats are intellectually barren on inflation and associated problems. They have no strategy that does not run athwart the interests and prejudices of their constituents, especially in the labor unions. So they keep sticking up the first of full employment, health insurance, aid to cities and welfare reform.

Judging by his "economic position paper" of April 22, Gov. Carter is at least more alert to the danger of inflation, and more cautious about prodigious spending, than other Democrats. Personally, I would like to see him spell out a kind of social contract, whereby the unions would agree not to sabotage wage guidelines in return for tax breaks which would keep wages moving upward with productivity. But at the very least, if he expects to beat Mr. Ford, Gov. Carter will have to rump up upon his party the habit of looking to the future.

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U.S. Envoy Reportedly Urged Foreign Payment by Alcoa

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (NYT).

—An unidentified U.S. ambassador

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According to Alcoa's filing, an

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in 1972.

Five Escape IRA Trial as Bombs Go Off

But Dublin Forces Recapture Four

DUBLIN, July 15 (AP).—Five prisoners escaped when two bombs exploded in a courthouse and a nearby police station here today, police reported.

Police recaptured four of the men within minutes of the explosions, which injured a number of persons, but the other man got away, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said the explosions were part of a plan to free prisoners appearing in an Irish Republic arms trial at Dublin's Special Criminal Court.

He reported that one of the bombs blasted a hole in a wall at the back of the courthouse through which the five prisoners escaped.

They evaded army and police units as the second bomb demolished a police post about 20 yards from the court.

The spokesman said at least one person was seriously injured by the blasts. Others were treated for shock.

The explosions occurred while the court was adjourned for lunch.

The bomb that exploded in the courthouse apparently had been smuggled through tight security checks, including police with special detectors, sources said.

Of the five men who had escaped, one was a defendant and the four others were witnesses in the trial of two men charged after the discovery last year of a bomb-making plant.

The prisoner now being hunted was scheduled to give evidence in the case. Police said he is a member of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The letter, sent to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said, "The rights of scholars continue to be violated although in a form less extreme than in the past."

In addition to bars to emigration, they cited restrictions on the right to publish their work, to hold public discussions in their field and to attend international conferences outside the Soviet Union.

University Reopens ADDIS ABABA, July 15 (Reuters).—Addis Ababa University, closed since the revolution that brought down Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, reopened today.

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answers questions put by foreign editor of Yugoslav news agency Tanjug

struggle of the oppressed peoples and the peoples of the newly-emerging forces.

As the days go by, the non-alignment is exerting ever greater influence on the cause of the world revolution and the international developments. Thanks to the common struggle of the non-aligned countries many international problems are now correctly solved. This shows that the concerted action of the peoples of non-aligned countries can put an end to the arbitrariness of the imperialists on the international arena and bring solutions to all problems in the interests of progressive peoples.

The greater the role of the non-alignment is, the earlier the victory of the common cause of the peoples of the countries of the newly-emerging forces will come.

The non-alignment today, the imperialists are making every effort to curb the influence of this movement and undermine it. They are sowing discord and antagonism among the non-aligned countries in an attempt to disrupt and disintegrate the non-alignment from within. Therefore, in order to increase the role of the non-alignment, the non-aligned countries must frustrate the disruptive, alienating moves of the imperialists and bring about firm unity.

For a firm unity all the non-aligned countries need to organically link their national interests with the interests of the non-alignment as a whole, pooling their strength for their common goal.

The non-aligned countries have good grounds for unity. In the past they were all subjected to the oppression and exploitation of the imperialists, and are today struggling for national independence and the building of a new society. They are closely linked with each other by community of their former lots and the identity of their present endeavors. We consider that these countries must exert special efforts to strengthen their unity as a further enhancement of the role of the non-alignment in compliance with the requirements of the present situation.

Q: What do you think of the mutual relations between the non-aligned countries' political and economic independence and their cooperations?

A: The maintenance of independence by the non-aligned countries and the development of cooperation among them do not contradict each other. The maintenance of and respect for national independence constitute the prerequisite and basis for the unity and cooperation of countries.

Independence is the life and soul of a country and people. It is essential for any country to firmly maintain an independent stand. Only then can it defend its national dignity and honor, safeguard its national independence, achieve prosperity, and help develop the unity and cooperation among countries on a truly voluntary and equal footing.

Cooperation between countries which is not based on independence gives rise to inequality and subordination. That is why the developing countries are now resolutely combating the attempts of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists to trample upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjugate them politically under the cloak of "cooperation."

As for the cooperation between the non-aligned countries, this is an important factor making for the consolidation of their political and economic independence and the achievement of their national prosperity.

The non-aligned countries respect each other's independence and have truly cooperative relations. If these countries closely cooperate while maintaining independence, they can nullify the imperialists' aggression and subversive activities, consolidate national independence and successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society.

The non-aligned countries, the countries of the newly-emerging forces, account for the greater part of the world's population and territory, have inexhaustible natural resources and possess many experiences and techniques to exchange. If the non-aligned countries tap and make an effective use of these vast potentialities by strengthening their economic and technical cooperation, they can build an independent national economy with credit in a short period of time.

To unite, cooperate and strengthen international solidarity on an independent basis is the principle invariably followed by the government of our republic. The government of the democratic people's Republic of Korea will endeavor to further strengthen and develop the cooperation with the non-aligned countries, the countries of the newly-emerging forces, on the principle of independence, and energetically fight on to hasten the victory of the common cause of the progressive peoples of the world.

(This message will continue in tomorrow's issue.)

MIT Drops Training of 15 Taiwanese

Military Potential Of Technology Cited

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 15 (AP).—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has ended a program of training engineers from Taiwan because, a government official said, the State Department feared they could be used against mainland China.

The \$917,000 program, paid for by the National Taiwan University, began in January of last year to teach 15 engineers to design and produce aircraft navigation systems. The program ended in June, six months early.

Thomas Jones, MIT's vice-president for research, said he was told by the State Department's munitions control office that the project "would not be in furtherance of the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States."

The government official said the reason the government recommended dropping the program was because it might help Taiwan develop a missile guidance system.

Mr. Jones referred to the official position of the administration of former President Richard Nixon that Taiwan should not be allowed to develop offensive weapons that could be used against China. He would not comment directly on the State Department's position.

The program was intended to teach the engineers the complex technology of producing guidance systems used in airplanes and ships. The systems employ technology similar to that needed to guide ballistic missiles, an MIT spokesman said.

The project was a source of considerable discussion and controversy at MIT.

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Later, MIT's Committee on Institute International Commitments concluded that the program's technology could have military applications. It recommended that the program be altered or dropped.

Mr. Jones said the State Department got involved after the university asked its advice.



PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT PRAISED — Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes received a congratulatory handshake from Mario Soares, Socialist party leader and premier-apparent, after the general was sworn in Wednesday as Portugal's first freely elected head of state in half a century.

Portugal's New President Eanes Appointed Chief of Armed Forces

LISBON, July 15 (Reuters).—Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes was today appointed chief of staff of the armed forces after being sworn in as Portugal's first freely elected president in 50 years.

Gen. Eanes, who was named to the post at a meeting of the 19-member Military Council of the Revolution at which he presided, assumes command from former President Francisco de Costa Gomes.

The army said that Brig. Gen. Vasco Rocha Vieira will take over as chief of staff of the army, the post to which Gen. Eanes was appointed last December after suppressing a leftist coup attempt.

Gen. Vieira was one of the officers who assisted Gen. Eanes in organizing resistance to the coup attempt.

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This was believed to represent the first publicly documented instance in which a U.S. administration official has been implicated in the continuing wave of disclosures of questionable and illegal payments by U.S. corporations.

The incident occurred during 1971 and 1972 in a country that was not named in Alcoa's SEC filing. Neither the commission nor the company would disclose which country it was or the ambassador's identity.

Alcoa's disclosure occurred at a time of growing suspicion about the role of the U.S. government in foreign payoffs.

According to Alcoa's filing, an investigation by the company uncovered evidence that in 1971 the unidentified ambassador approached a senior company official with a request that Alcoa consider making a contribution to a proposed educational program in the foreign country.

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THEATER IN PARIS

The Lively World of Café Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—The cabaret has hatched many theatrical talents, including several of the most significant dramatists of the age—Wedekind, Brecht, Reinhardt, among them.

The café theaters that now flourish in Paris are inspired by the literary cabarets of yore. There are about 30. Salaries are so low that collections are often taken up after the performance, but the majority of the cellars in which they function have a loyal and enthusiastic clientele. Programs display considerable vitality and variety, cradling, it is hoped, important theatrical figures of tomorrow. In any case, youth is at the helm.

At the Fanal, a soothingly cool café at 85-87 Rue Saint-Hippolyte, there is a double bill. At 8:30 there is a very competent performance of Jean Anouilh's one-act play about the woes of the members of a woman

café-concert band, "L'Orchestre," directed by Andreas Voutsinas, with music by Van Parys.

At 10 p.m. the Café Theater of Copenhagen takes over. These versatile Danes established their own playhouse eight years ago and it has prospered ever since. Now on a busman's holiday, they are acting in French, two short plays by their eminent countryman Pierre Méthling.

The first, "Impromptu à Paris," composed especially for their visit here, spoofs the preconceived notions of tourists bound for the City of Light, their heads filled with what they have heard and read of its gaiety and wickedness. It is but a light, brief chronicle to preface the author's work in a darker mood.

The second piece is "Voyage Vers les Ombres Vertes," a saga from womb to tomb of an average woman, cast in monologue form. This sombre study of the fleeting passage is a favored exercise of Scandinavian actresses such as Cocteau's one-

woman, telephonic play, "La Voix Humaine," has served actresses elsewhere. Birgitte Nystrom does well as its heroine from childhood, girlhood, marriage, motherhood and old age.

The presentation of this play is an acute reminder of the foolish neglect of contemporary Danish dramatists abroad. Kaj Munk, the pastor executed by the Nazis and one of Denmark's leading literary lights, is known outside of Scandinavia only by the Swedish movie "The Word." Kjeld Abell, a most imaginative fantasist, has been translated but is unplayed. Theaters everywhere would be brightened by the inclusion in their repertoires of the plays of C.E. Sorensen, H.C. Branner, Jens Kocher, Leck Fischer, Sven Clausen, and the early-century, ironic comedies of Gustav Wied.

Le Coupe Chou (24 Rue Saint-Martin) also offers a double bill. The merits and magic of Voutsinas's production of Tennessee Williams's "The Glass Menagerie" or "Je N'Imagine Pas Ma Vie Demain," (IHT, April 30) are again drawn to your attention. This one-act play, Williams informs us, was written in 1937 and not in 1947 as the director announced. It is performed nightly (except Sundays) at 8:45. At 9:45 Catherine Allegret, the daughter of Simone Signoret, and Evelyn Grandjean entertain with a series of sketches, "Pourquoi Pas Moi?" ridiculing television programs and fads of the moment in a spirited session.

"La Revanche de Louis XI" (at La Veuve Pichard, 7 Rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie) is in the nature of a collegiate burlesque with the affairs of the spider king's court treated with comic distortion of Monty Python aspect. Lady Jean is imported as an august girl to wed the king, but duels, poisonings and diverse double-dealing delay the marriage, with a masked horseman setting all to rights as each episode receives a resounding whacking from the slapstick.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition on the life and work of Auguste Bartholdi, the creator of the Statue of Liberty, the Lion of Belfort and other works of monumental statuary, has opened at the Ancienne Douane in his native city of Colmar, in Alsace, where it will run through Sept. 12.

The Ballet-Théâtre Joseph Rusio will perform a new ballet in nine scenes, evoking biblical episodes, set to the Requiem of

After its current two-week season in Manchester and another two-week stand in Newcastle (July 30-31), the Dance Theater of Harlem moves into the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London from Aug. 11 to 28 with a repertoire of 15 ballets to be presented in three programs. The orchestra of the Royal Ballet will be conducted by the company's music director, Tania Leon.

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The Danish troupe from left: Niels Skjoldager, Anne Lise Gabold, Birgitte Nystrom, Eolig Larsen, Sejer Andersen.

SHARPS & FLATS

SALON DE PROVENCE, France (between Avignon and Marseilles)—Big jazz festival through July 21 featuring, among others, Ray Charles, Count Basie and his orchestra, Ella Fitzgerald, Albert King, John Lee Hooker and Sy Oliver.

LONDON—George Melly comes into Ronnie Scott's for one week July 19, replacing the Horace Silver quartet. The Sandpipers are at the Talk of the Town.

KNOXKE, Belgium—Mireille Mathieu will be at the Casino July 16 at 9 p.m. and later in the evening at the Casino in Ostend. Stephane Grappelli and Claude Luter will also be at the

Knoxke Casino July 20, at 9 p.m.

GENEVA—French singer Julien Clerc and the group Il Est Une Voix will be at the Patinoire des Vernets July 17 at 8 p.m.

LOBIENT, France (southern Brittany)—There will be an Interceltic Festival from Aug. 6-15 featuring all the bagpipes, songs,

Tourism in Yugoslavia

BEIGRADE, July 15 (Reuters).—Foreign tourists spent \$215.9 million in Yugoslavia in the first five months of this year, 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year, according to government statistics.

"\$1 Million on the Table"

How a Gambling Man Passes a Day

By Mike Cochran

PORT WORTH, Texas (AP).—On a typical day, Doyle Brunson gets up at noon, breakfasts, and heads to a Las Vegas golf course.

After an afternoon of golfing and betting, not necessarily in that order, he may make a wage or two on an evening sports event. Then, freshly showered, dressed and fed, he heads to the "office."

For "Texas Dolly," as he is called, the office may be the Aladdin or the Dunes Hotel on the Las Vegas Strip. Or it could be the Flamingo.

In May, it was Brunson's Horseshoe Club where Brunson, 42, a professional gambler, won the world series of poker—and \$200,000. The next night he was back looking for a game. He found one but he couldn't get a seat.

"They afraid of you?" he was asked.

"Now," he growled. "There were a couple of drunks in the game throwing away their money, and no one wanted to get out on that kind of a deal."

The Best

For Adrian Doyle Brunson, one-time West Texas farmboy and graduate of a Bible Belt Baptist university, gambling is his life.

"I can't imagine anyone living any better," he said. "Even when I was broke I lived like a prince. The best food, best drink, best hotels and, when I was single, the best looking women."

Brunson likes the action fast and the stakes high, and says he sees the world's finest poker player most every day when he glances into a mirror.

"You judge every hunter by his hides. Of course," he said, "the only thing different about the world series is that it goes down to one winner. Everybody puts up \$10,000 and when they lose it all, they're out."

"If we had a game where you could buy back in, it would be the biggest game the world's ever seen. Most people in this game could afford to lose \$100,000 or so."

"Say after four days, 10 hours a day, you call a halt, the champion would be the guy with the most money. Brunson, some kind of game. The game is called hold-em and is a gutsy derivative of seven-card stud, backbone of traditional poker ranks. The series is by no means the biggest poker game in the world.

"We have some pretty good games in Vegas. At the Aladdin last year we had a game that lasted a month and there was a million dollars on the table a majority of the time," he said. "Everybody had a pile of \$100 bills in front of 'em as thick as a telephone book."

Participants normally are casino owners and bosses, professional poker players, bookmakers and occasionally "tourists" who, when Brunson says it, has the ring of "pigeon" to it. "Not just anybody can sit down and afford to play for \$10,000 or \$20,000," he said. "I've seen a lot of good 'limb' players who, in a no-limit game, just couldn't do it."

"You've got to have the heart for it, and not too many have it. That may not be the word, either. It may be no brains. But it's something some people have and some people don't."

At Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas, old friends recall that Brunson, whose basketball career ended with a knee injury, never shirked a game chance. Said Bill Neal, district attorney in Texas: "He'd throw rocks at a telephone pole for a dollar."

Recalling those days, Brunson said: "I sure don't want to anything to embarrass the Simmons. They don't touch that gambling image they put on preachers and teachers, such. Course, I did set a record there. They had a before the disciplinary board times for gambling."

Golf Bet

Apparently, Brunson's quickest loss occurred at a course in Florida. As he tells it: "The guy was from Florida. We'd been doing little gambling on the course. Finally, we played one for \$100,000. I three-putted and won it."

Brunson beat his longest score 14 years ago, and he and his wife, Louise, did a miracle.

Louise: "Five different times said Doyle had terminal cancer and could not live longer than four months. Our first child due in five months, and I perately wanted him to be at least see the baby."

operated from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., cutting him to pieces and he survived. It was a miracle. And it's made a Christian out of me."

The terrible neck spasm to the trauma, and Brunson turned periodically for physical checkups.

It was a Keno ticket, a poker hand, that pulled Brunson into professional poker. I was ever in Las Vegas, pretty well-winning \$12.50 a 55-cent investment," he called. "I went back to Texas started seriously playing poker, did some good and a lot of money."

Brunson spent several traveling around Texas Amarillo Slim Preston and or Roberts, both of whom on to world series poker vid Brunson moved to Las three years ago after tith legal hassles in his home.

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Japanese Trade Surplus Soars

Export Boom Worries Others

YOKO, July 15 (Reuters).—A sharp rise in Japan's trade surplus for June, which was announced in a statement by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, has caused concern in the United States.

The surplus of \$296 million, compared with only \$28 million in May, was announced in a statement by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

The expansion of exports has been the driving force behind the rise in the surplus, and the Bank of Japan intervened to keep the yen from rising too sharply.

Monthly trade figures for June showed exports rose 28 percent compared with last month, to \$5.72 billion. Imports rose 10 percent, to \$5.42 billion.

The surplus had an overall trade balance of \$1.94 billion, compared with a deficit of \$1.94 billion in May, a year-ago period.

The surplus was led by sharp increases in sales of vehicles and machinery, steel and ships.

The surplus with the United States in the six-month period ended in June was \$1.63 billion, and with the rest of the world, \$1.44 billion.

Monthly figures were announced by the Japanese Ministry of Finance after a meeting of the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Gundlach, chairman of the Japanese Ministry of Finance, said that the surplus was a result of the government's policy to boost exports.

Japanese government officials said today that the yen's strength had begun to wane as the yen's imports increased in use to the economic recovery.

Japanese monetary authorities insist they have not been asked to hold down the value of the yen artificially. Officials said that the central bank's policy was to maintain the yen's value.

Hitachi Profit Advances 16%

YOKO, July 15 (AP).—Hitachi, a Japanese electronics and machinery company, said today that consolidated profit for the year ended in March rose 16 percent to 31 billion yen, or 14 percent to 31 billion yen, or 14 percent to 31 billion yen.

The company projected 10 percent growth in sales for the year ended in March, and better than 10 percent growth in net income.

Exports accounted for 24.4 percent of total sales in the year, up from 22.05 percent a year earlier.

Officials said the firm's average operating rate was about 80 percent at March 31, up from 70 percent a year earlier.

by color television and equipment sales of the motor products division rose 10 percent to 496.5 billion yen.

of big-ticket electronic items and electrical equipment, including such auto components as carburetors and ignitions, fell almost 10 percent to 332.87 billion yen.

Boch Earnings Improved

OTTAWA, July 15 (Reuters).—Boch, a German electronics company, said today that earnings for the year ended in March improved over the 1975 period due to higher utilization in its spare division for the motor division.

Mr. Schlecht said today that this also caused a 20 percent rise in first-half turnover, the recession-affected first half.

however, will rise between 15 and 20 percent, he added.

all of last year, the electronics firm reported net profit rose 52.3 percent to 136.9 million Deutsche Marks from 89.9 million DM in sales were up almost 28 percent to 7.38 billion DM from 5.7 billion DM a year earlier.

ch, which had predicted a 10 percent rise in 1975 sales and profits, the unexpected turnaround in the strong recovery of the automobile industry in the first half of last year. About 10 percent of Boch's sales were in electronic components.

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States Divided on Controls For Euromart; Data Sought

By James Furlong

BOON, July 15 (AP).—European monetary experts are divided on whether the Eurocurrency market should be controlled internationally, but they are agreed that they need more information about the market.

This emerged from recent talks among EEC specialists. The discussion made clear that there is no consensus in favor of suggestions that all banks be made subject to minimum reserve requirements affecting their foreign-currency assets, reliable sources said.

West Germany and the Netherlands advocate such a requirement as a means of limiting the volume of Eurocurrency credit expansion and bringing the imbalances in the international market under official control.

Britain, among others, is opposed. No chance for agreement is seen in the immediate future.

But the talks did produce agreement that it would be desirable to influence banks to disclose more information about their foreign-currency lending.

Improved reporting would give officials a better idea of who is borrowing and what risks are involved. In the official jargon, "market transparency" is needed.

Monetary experts and politicians would like to know more, for example, about bank loans to the East bloc, tanker owners and developing nations. Statistics do exist. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, for example, estimates that banks in Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland had external positions in dollars and other foreign currencies last December equivalent to about \$25 billion.

But there is general agreement that risks involved in Eurocurrency lending cannot be judged adequately on the basis of currently available information. Thus, the outlook appears favorable for

W. Germans See Slow, Steady Growth in 2d Half

FRANKFURT, July 15 (AP).—Bundesbank President Karl Klasen and Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs agreed today that West Germany's economic growth will slow down for the remainder of 1976 but definitely will continue expanding.

The two top reporters following the routine biweekly meeting of the central bank council that the money supply targets set early in the year were being maintained.

There will not be any need in the foreseeable future to change credit policy, they said.

State Secretary Otto Schlecht of the Economics Ministry said the economy is in a summer lull but probably will pick up again this autumn. He said the government still expects real growth of 6 percent for the year.

Mr. Klasen said that he did not expect the recent increase in interest rates to continue. He reiterated the central bank's expectation that inflation for all of 1976 would be under 5 percent.

Mr. Schlecht said that prices and increasing food prices were still a concern but he said demand was not strong enough to sustain strong producer price increases and the year-to-year gain should decline in the succeeding months.

Mr. Schlecht added that the government's estimate of economic growth assumed a real growth in investment expenditure of 8 to 9 percent this year. He pointed out that investment spending in the first quarter was 5 percent above that of the last quarter in 1975.

He also said that economic growth should continue in 1977, at least as far as domestic German considerations were concerned. He cautioned that the rate of growth depended too on the economic situation of the nation's trading partners.

Asked about the slow decline in unemployment, Mr. Friedrichs said the jobless rate was about where the government expected it would be.

In Wiesbaden, meanwhile, the federal statistics office reported that the wholesale price index in June was unchanged for the month at 161.4 (1962 equals 100). The index was 5.8 percent above the 1975 month.

Franc Lower Despite Active French Role

May Industrial Output Unchanged from April

PARIS, July 15 (IHT).—Substantial intervention by the Bank of France and a government statement that there would be no devaluation failed to keep the franc from sliding further on the foreign exchange market today.

The franc closed against the dollar at 4.768, compared with 4.779 at midday Tuesday when banks here closed for the Bastille Day holiday yesterday. Dealers estimated the central bank sold between \$150 million and \$200 million to support the rate today.

They said that Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade's statement that "no devaluation is foreseen" and that the franc will not "move very substantially from the current level" failed to impress the market.

However, other government reports tended to add pressure on the franc. The Finance Ministry reported that industrial production in May stagnated. The seasonally-adjusted output index was 121 in the 1970 index, unchanged from April. Measured against the year-ago month, the index was up 12 percent.

The ministry said the poor May showing was due to a strike by coal miners and lower electricity production.

Another government report indicated that capital spending this year may increase a bare 0.7 percent in volume terms. A survey of companies whose spending accounts for roughly two-fifths of the nation's capital outlays showed their budgets this year are expected to rise 9 percent.

But as prices for capital goods are expected to increase 6.3 percent this year, the "real" growth would be less than 1 percent.

The national statistical institute also reported that the overall price index of raw materials imports rose 7.8 percent in June. Food imports rose 9.4 percent while industrial raw materials were up 6.4 percent.

In other news, the Finance Ministry said that the country's "real" external debt amounted to 8.7 billion francs (about \$2.02 billion).

Company Reports

(In Millions of Dollars)

Bankers Trust New York				Honeywell Inc.			
Second Quarter	1976	1975		Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Revenue	13.5	14.7		Revenue	705.3	678.3	
Profits	1.1	1.59		Profits	19.4	12.7	
Per Share	13.3	15.5		Per Share	0.95	0.65	
Per Share	1.09	1.57		Share Dil.	0.86	0.61	
First Half				Six Months			
Profits	26.7	32.1		Revenue	1,353.6	1,274.7	
Per Share	2.19	2.63		Profits	32.9	18.8	
Per Share	26.8	37.5		Per Share	1.63	0.70	
Per Share	2.17	3.57		Share Dil.	1.49	0.43	
A—Before Securities Transactions				Kaiser Aluminum			
B—After Securities Transactions				Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Third Quarter	1976	1975		Revenue	552.8	424.4	
Revenue	802.6	694.5		Profits	30.1	31.0	
Profits	29.4	21.7		Per Share	1.54	1.58	
Per Share	1.33	1.00		Share Dil.	1.41	1.42	
Nine Months				Six Months			
Revenue	2,246.2	1,942.2		Revenue	970.2	877.0	
Profits	79.24	57.53		Profits	43.2	64.5	
Per Share	3.59	2.65		Per Share	2.16	3.29	
Charter New York Corp.				Marine Midland			
Second Quarter	1976	1975		Second Quarter	1976	1975	
Profits	10.06	11.62		Profits	3.1	10.3	
Per Share	1.15	1.34		Per Share	0.25	0.81	
Profits	10.08	11.6		Per Share	3.6	9.93	
Per Share	1.15	1.34		Per Share	0.28	0.79	
Six Months				First Half			
Profits	18.8	23.1		Profits	2.83	19.7	
Per Share	2.12	2.63		Per Share	0.21	1.57	
Profits	18.7	23.1		Per Share	5.1	19.3	
Per Share	2.13	2.63		Per Share	0.40	1.58	
Crane Co.				Continued on Page 8, Col. 7			
Second Quarter	1976	1975					
Revenue	285.2	288.4					
Profits	18.52	16.32					
Per Share	1.81	1.57					

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Genstar Buys Capital & Counties Unit

Capital & Counties Property Co. has agreed to sell its 62.4-per-cent controlling interest in Abbey Glen Property Corp. of Canada to Genstar, the diversified building materials and land development firm. The sale price is \$50 million for the 7.33 million shares involved, at \$50 a share. The agreement is conditional upon the consent of appropriate British regulatory authorities and completion of renegotiation of financial arrangements between Capital and certain of its bankers. The sale of Abbey Glen is part of the U.K. property company's program of restructuring its financial commitments following the 1974-75 collapse of the U.K. property market. The slump led to a sharp fall in Capital's profit for the year ended March 1975 to \$1.1 million from \$2.48 million a year earlier. Capital's Australian interests, Abbey Capital Property Group, are being transferred to Britain's Crown Agents. Genstar says that following completion of the deal it intends to offer Abbey Glen minority shareholders \$50 a share for their holdings with a possible alternative, in lieu of cash, of Genstar securities to be created and announced later.

Maritime Fruit Creditor Forces Sale

Danish creditors of the financially troubled Israeli-American shipping group Maritime Fruit Carriers plan to sell four of the company's re-

frigerator ships. A spokesman for the Danish ship credit fund says it sees no other way of recovering money owed on the vessels, now under arrest in Dover, Le Harre, Hamburg and Cristobal (Panama). The fund has priority mortgage rights on the ships. Britain's Cunard steamship company has made a \$100-million offer for 16 U.K.-registered MFC ships, including the four arrested at the instigation of the Danish ship credit fund. But the fund's spokesman says it is not very interested in the Cunard offer, which is considered to be rather low.

W. German Motor Vehicle Output Dips

The West German auto industry produced 330,500 motor vehicles in June, 4 per cent fewer than in the previous month, the automobile industry federation reports. But the 302,500 autos and light trucks produced in June were 16 per cent more than in June 1975, and the 28,000 utility vehicles were up 23 per cent. Motor vehicle production for the first half totaled 2,022 million units, up 20 per cent from the unusually low levels of the 1975 period. But the 1976 figure is still 7 per cent below the record production levels of the first half of 1973. German producers exported 158,000 autos and light trucks in June, 3 per cent more than in May and 13 per cent more than in June 1975. Exports in the first half totaled 1,011 million units, up 25 per cent from the 1975 period.

Selling Swells as Dow Falls Under 1,000

NEW YORK, July 15 (IHT).—Prices closed sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with the Dow Jones Industrial average retreating below the 1,000 level.

The index was down 7.53 to 997.83. Volume totaled 30.4 million shares compared with 23.84 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was driven back in the past three sessions from a 3 1/2-year high by heavy profit-taking above the 1,000 level that has held back the market since early in the year. They added there was little news on the economic scene to support the market.

When the Dow average fell below 1,000 early in the session, further selling developed, brokers reported.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic money supply, M-1, rose \$2.6 billion to a seasonally-

adjusted average of \$304.2 billion in the week ended July 7 while M-2 increased almost \$4 billion to an average of \$705.1 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 5.3-per-cent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 9.2-per-cent rate of increase.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York banks fell \$235 million in the week ended, compared with a drop of \$87 million the previous week.

Xerox lost 1 1/8 to 60 7/8. It reported higher second-quarter earnings, but predicted lower profits in the third quarter.

International Paper fell 2 to 69 5/8, and brought to more than four points the decline the last two sessions. Yesterday it said it plans to offer 2.25 million common shares early next month.

Archer-Daniels-Midland sagged 3 to 25 1/2. CFC International was down 2 5/8 to 45 7/8. Standard Brands was off 1 1/4 to 36 3/4, and Staley fell 3 1/8 to 25 3/4. A brokerage house lowered its ratings on the stocks.

Down a point or more were Digital Equipment, off 3 to 173 3/4; Standard Oil of Ohio, 2 to 65 1/2; Getty Oil, 2 3/4 to 17 1/2; Atlantic Richfield, 2 3/4 to 98, and Avon, 1 1/4 to 46 1/8.

Disney was off 3 3/8 to 53. It reported record third-quarter net of 61 cents a share but analysts were expecting about 65 cents.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading.

Synnex fell 3/4 to 33 1/4, while Sambo's eased 1/4 to 17 3/8. After the close, the Treasury said it will raise about \$800 million in new cash through the sale of \$2.5 billion in 53-week bills next Wednesday.

In Chicago rain and profit-taking sparked widespread liquidation of farm futures, sending prices lower over a wide area.

Price of Gold Down After IMF Auction

Agency Accepts Level Of \$122.05 an Ounce

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 15.—Gold prices fell in Europe today following yesterday's auction in Washington by the International Monetary Fund of 780,000 ounces at a price of \$122.05.

The afternoon fixing here today saw the price set at \$121.40 an ounce—down 80 cents from yesterday's fixing—and in "late trading" it was quoted at \$121.25, the lowest it has been since January 1974.

The IMF intends to sell 25 million ounces of gold over a four-year period to generate money for loans to poor nations. The loans, which will carry an interest charge of 0.5 per cent, are designed to help them pay for their imports.

Yesterday's sale, netting the IMF about \$84 million, was conducted under the "Dutch auction" method, which means all successful bidders pay the lowest price the IMF accepted. In all, bids were received for 2.14 million ounces, of which 835,000 ounces were bid at \$122.05 or higher. The prices submitted by successful bidders ranged from \$123.05 to \$120.50 and averaged \$123.02.

The IMF did not disclose the names of the successful bidders, but bankers in Europe assumed that the Swiss and French central banks purchased the same amount as they did at the first auction six weeks ago, when the accepted price was \$126 an ounce.

Pending final adoption of amendments to the IMF articles of agreement, now before national legislatures, it is technically not legal for central banks to buy gold at more than the artificial "official" price of about \$40 an ounce.

The IMF will hold further gold sales, offering 780,000 ounces each time, at approximate intervals of six weeks. The date has not been set for the next offering, probably in September.

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CITIBANK N.A.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS
GIRO TRUST BANK
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER
OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN
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ORION BANK LIMITED
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
TEXAS COMMERCE BANK
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WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.
WORLD BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED,
NASSAU
WORLD BANKING CORPORATION S.A.,
LUXEMBOURG-WOBACO-

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

JUNE 1976

**Talk with
E. F. Hutton
in Athens**

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Securities, Commodities,
Investment Banking
Institutional Research
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Athens, Greece
Telephone: 74 80 49**

Flash... Paris Bourse

[illegible][illegible]

European Gold Markets	May Jul Aug	Lots: 282.
July 15, 1976		COCOA
Open	Close	N.C.
121.80	121.40	-1.20
London		Jul Sep
		1.075

2,020-2,025	+60	PepsiCo	
2,020-2,040	+55	Second Quarter	1976
2,020-2,043	+58	Revenue	\$25.4
		Profits	35.0
		Per Share	1.48

Per Share	1.39
First Half	

	—1.102	—	Profits	35.0
1,063	1,082-1,063	-27	Per Share	1.48
789	493—	+45	Six Months	
967	467—	+45	Revenue	1,144.1
	930—	+55	Profits	55.6
	925—	+55		

			Revenue	\$25.4
			Profits	35.0
			Per Share	1.48
			Six Months:	
			Revenue	1,144.1
			Profits	1,063.3
			Per Share	1.48

			Revenue	\$25.4
			Profits	35.0
			Per Share	1.48
			Six Months:	
			Revenue	1,144.1
			Profits	1,063.3
			Per Share	1.48

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Report

These Securities were offered and sold outside the United States. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Ford Motor Credit Company

Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Wood Gundy Limited		Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S		
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Association of Swiss Cantonal Banks	Baer Securities Corporation
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banca della Svizzera Italiana	Banco Central S.A. London Branch	Banco de Vizcaya
Banco di Roma	Banco Urquijo S.A.	
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bongener (Overseas) Limited	Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Bank of America International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas		Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.	Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co. Limited	Baxle Securities Corporation	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited		
Burns Fry Limited	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	Caisse de Dépôts et Consignations
Cazenove & Co.		
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	La Compagnie Financière	Continental Illinois Limited
Crédit Commercial de France		
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A.	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne "Union Bancaire"	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Credito Italiano		
Daiwa Europe N.V.	Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers Vormals Hans W. Petersen	The Deltac Banking Corporation Limited
Den norske Creditbank		
Deutsche Girozentrale	Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
—Deutsche Kommunalbank—		
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated	Eurocapital S.A.
European Banking Company Limited	Eurotrading Ltd.	
Finacor	Finter Bank	First Boston (Europe) Limited
First Manhattan Co.	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Greenshields Incorporated	Hambros Bank Limited
Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
IBJ International Limited		
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino-Turin	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Kuhn, Loeb and Co. International
Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited	McLeod Young, Weir & Company Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Midland Doherty Limited	Sammel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited		
Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandsche Middenstands Bank N.V.	Nederlandse Creditbank N.V.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Limited	Nomura Europe N.V.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.		
Orion Bank Limited	Peterbroeck, van Campenhout Kempen S.A.	Pictet International Limited
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.		
W. C. Pitfield and Co. (London) Limited	PKbanken	Richardson Securities of Canada
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Scandinavian Bank Ltd.		
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft	Singer & Friedlander Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken		
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.	Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo White Weld Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken	Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.	URS-DB Corporation
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Verrens- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.		
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

July 15, 1976

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

July 15, 1927

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	US	FF	L. S.	Gldr.	Swiss	Swfr.	Dan Kr.
Australia	2.7285	4.5820	105.45	56.35	22.67	—	6.88	110.51
Belgium	(1986/87)	70.15	15.4068	2.548	1.745	16.54	—	16.0718
Canada	2.52	4.53	105.45	56.35	22.67	—	6.88	110.51
Denmark	(1978/79)	—	4.5875	2.548	1.745	16.54	—	16.0718
France	2.4720	140.10	324.47	174.63	—	306.71	21.052	327.35
Germany	2.4720	140.10	324.47	174.63	—	306.71	21.052	327.35
Spain	2.4720	140.10	324.47	174.63	—	306.71	21.052	327.35
Switzerland	2.4720	140.10	324.47	174.63	—	306.71	21.052	327.35
UK	2.4720	140.10	324.47	174.63	—	306.71	21.052	327.35
The following are dollar value only:								
Denmark	krone	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673
Israel	1.742	1.742	1.742	1.742	1.742	1.742	1.742	1.742
Japan	yen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	rand	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673
Sweden	krona	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673
Switzerland	franc	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673
US	dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West Germany	mark	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673	2.6826	1.4673

(An international call means business.

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

Drop - 1000000

	Test.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	96.64	96.70	105.
Brussels	119.91	120.21	123.
Frankfurt	144.28	143.26	159.
London 30	393.30	393.10	420.
London 500	171.83	170.16	183.
Milan	84.17	83.21	91.
Paris	90.49	91.29	112.
Sydney	492.37	487.95	492.
Tokyo (a)	347.35	346.87	357.
Tokyo (c)	4695.68	4746.39	4665.
Zurich	301.20	301.30	304.

	Price Yen
--	--------------

H. Glass	325	Matsu E. Wks.
art	390	Mitsubi Hyv. In.
Nip. Print.	504	Mitsubishi Corp.
Bank	345	Mitsui Co.
Photo	525	Mitsukoshi
ichi	231	Nippon Elec.
da Motor	700	Sharp
tohon	330	Shikido
an Air L.	1,850	Sony Corp.
sel. E. P.	680	Sumitomo Bk.
Seap	595	Teisho Marine
n Brewery	366	Takeda Chem.
atsu	411	Teikin
ota	337	Tokio Marine

Closing Prices, July 15, 1976

143	Securities	Dealers	Data Den	9 3/4	54	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Mon Hm	14
144	Asst. or	Thru count	Data 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Smith	14
145	Industrial	Stocks	Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
146			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
147			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
148			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
149			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
150			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
151			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
152			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
153			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
154			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
155			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
156			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
157			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
158			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
159			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
160			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
161			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
162			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
163			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
164			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
165			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
166			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
167			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
168			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
169			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
170			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
171			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
172			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
173			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
174			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
175			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
176			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
177			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
178			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
179			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
180			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
181			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
182			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
183			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
184			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
185			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
186			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
187			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
188			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
189			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
190			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
191			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
192			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
193			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
194			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
195			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
196			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
197			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
198			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
199			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14
200			Dea 100	9	9 1/2	Karnes A	24 1/2	25 1/2	Progrs	14

هذه امنه لأهل

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NEW YORK, July 15.—Cash prices on primary markets are registered today in New York were:				U.S. COMMODITY PRICES				FEB			
Commodity and Unit				NEW YORK, Year ago				APR			
FODDS				Sales				APR			
Corn, Acra, lb.	1.04 1/2	75		Mar	57.50	57.50	49.00	50.00	55.70	54.00	54.00
Sales, 100,000	1.50	75		Jul	52.50	52.50	51.00	50.00	52.50	51.00	51.00
TEXTILES				Sales, 100,000				FEB			
Wool, 54-60 No. 24, yd.	30	29 1/2		ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs.)				Sales, Aug 1540			
METALS				Mar	54.00	54.00	54.00	55.50	54.75		
Copper, 100 lbs.	215.00	206.00		Sep	54.75	54.75	54.75	55.50	54.75		
Steel, 100 lbs.	213.00	213.00		Jan	57.00	57.00	57.00	55.50	54.75		
Steel, 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Jun	57.00	57.00	57.00	55.50	54.75		
Alum., 100 lbs.	23	19		Sales, 150							
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		POTATOES (50,000 lbs.)				SOYBEANS (5,000 lbs.)			
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Nov	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Mar	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00		
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Apr	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00		
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		May	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00		
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Sales, 815				SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs.)			
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)				Jul	24.00	24.00	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Oct	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Dec	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Jan	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Mar	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		May	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Jul	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Sales, 815				SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)			
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Oct	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Dec	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Jan	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Mar	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		May	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Jul	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.20	22.20
Alum., 100 lbs. 1 ivy Pils.	84-85	86-87		Sales, 815				SHELL EGGS (22,000 doz.)			

**Central Bank
of the Philippines**

U.S. \$100,000,000

Five-year Loan

and provided by

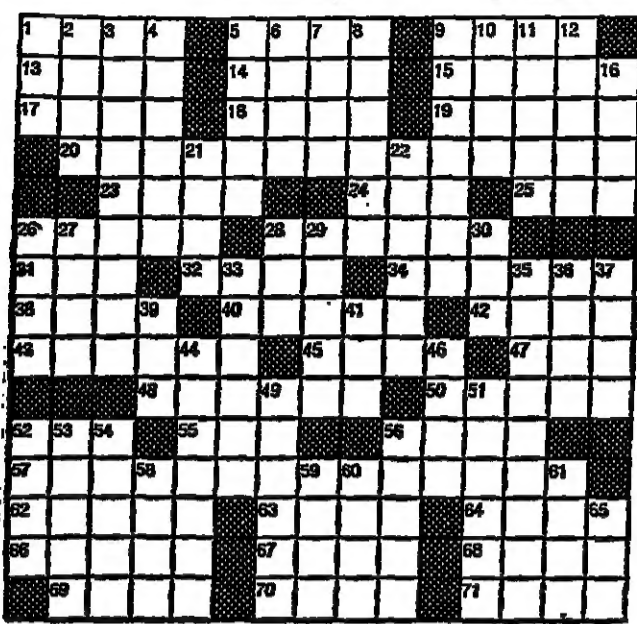
Bank of Montreal <i>Singapore Branch</i>	BNS International (Hong Kong) Limited
Bank of Scotland	Citibank, N.A.
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	<i>Port Vila, New Hebrides</i>
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG	
Continental Bank <i>Continental Mitsui National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago</i>	Credit Suisse <i>Singapore Branch</i>
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited	First National State Bank of New Jersey
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	International Commercial Bank Limited
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York <i>Singapore Branch</i>	
Morgan Guaranty & Partners Ltd.	Republic National Bank of New York
La Salle National Bank <i>Cayman Islands Branch</i>	SBC Finance (Asia) Limited
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation	Standard Chartered Bank Limited
Thai Farmers Bank Limited <i>London Branch</i>	Toronto Dominion Bank
Trade Development Bank <i>London Branch</i>	United Virginia Bank

Agent Bank
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Julv 2076

CROSSWORD Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Food fish
 - Golden or fatted
 - Groups of seals
 - Length times width
 - Seed cover
 - Takes out wrinkles
 - Young salmon
 - Missile housing
 - Of the kidneys
 - Jim Hawkins's quest
 - Haves and have-nots
 - Insect
 - Sorensen
 - Italian poet
 - Long John
 - Silkworm
 - Ocean, usually bounding
 - Family of corals
 - Miss Harding et al.
 - Freebooter's prize
 - Key part of 40 Across
 - Condensation
 - Houston initials
 - Western Indian
 - Periods between wars
- DOWN**
- Polar or night
 - Street
 - Showing again
 - Pot for
 - 28 Across
 - Gives the once-over
 - Unproductive
 - Springy motion
 - Kind of wreath
 - Jolly Roger
 - Galena and
 - Sinker
 - Trap
 - Esquimo transit
 - Detail
 - Turns green, in a way
 - Kind of duck
 - Indian buffalo: Var.
 - "Aye-aye," fell swoop
 - Exits
 - Manipulate
 - Rose oils
 - Items in
 - 30 Across
 - High: Prefix
 - Eve's address
 - Disjoined: Abbr.
 - Biological duct
 - Peak
 - Successfully
 - Russian sea
 - Loosely-bound pamphlet
 - Well-known trail
 - Helper: Abbr.
 - Ague
 - Actress Allgood et al.
 - Social groups
 - Armstrong or Diamond
 - Asian desert
 - Type of bomb
 - Verne's voyager
 - French possessive



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	21	72	Clear	MADRID	23	91	Clear
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Overcast	MILAN	29	84	Clear
ANTWERP	21	72	Unavailable	MONTREAL	21	70	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	26	86	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Clear
BELLEVILLE	21	88	Clear	MUNICH	26	78	Clear
BELGRADE	27	81	Clear	NINE	22	73	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	21	81	Clear	OSLO	27	31	Clear
BRUSSELS	27	81	Clear	OSLO	26	79	Clear
BURGESS	21	71	Unavailable	PARIS	29	84	Clear
CALCUTTA	21	71	Unavailable	PRAGUE	21	70	Clear
CASABLANCA	26	73	Showers	ROME	26	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	28	73	Variable	SOFIA	24	73	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	26	86	Clear	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Clear
DUBLIN	21	86	Clear	TEHRAN	46	104	Clear
DUNDEE	21	89	Rain	TOKYO	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	21	88	Unavailable	TUNIS	26	86	Clear
GENEVA	21	88	Unavailable	VIENNA	27	81	Clear
GUINEA	27	81	Clear	WARSAW	26	77	Clear
Helsinki	21	70	Clear	WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
INDIANAPOLIS	26	77	Clear	ZURICH	27	81	Clear
LAS VEGAS	26	79	Clear				
LONDON	27	81	Clear				
LONDON	22	73	Clear				
LONDON	22	73	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (A) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly.

(W) Alexander Fund	\$7.50	(Q) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50
(A) Capital Fund	\$7.50	(W) ES Income Fund	\$7.50



BOOKS

FORT APACHE

By Tom Walker. Edited by Rodger W. Huebner. Crown. 195 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ON more than one occasion in "Fort Apache" police officers running up a fire escape in the South Bronx to confront an armed suspect on the roof of a building have noticed that quite a few people were looking out of their windows at the "show." It was better than television. The man or men on the roof might be suspected of murder, felonious assault, robbery, rape or arson. When the police finally cornered them, as they often did, it was a question of who would be shot and who would survive, but some of those at the windows did not seem to care. For them, it was an entertainment.

There are nonresidents who read the literature of these ghettos in a similar spirit. They tend to swallow it uncritically, to enjoy its violence, its "color," and its suspense as if it were fiction. As a bonus, a number of these readers allow their moral indignation to become excited, usually at the expense of "the environment."

In fact, books are among the most successful products of the "inner city" ghettos. Claude Brown's "Man Child in the Promised Land" and some of James Baldwin's works are good examples. Now, in "Fort Apache," a police captain, Tom Walker, looks at the ghetto from the fire escape, so to speak. And we ought to be grateful that he does, for the ghetto should also be seen from the point of view of the other group that suffers in it: the police, the public servants.

Tom Walker has been a policeman for 15 years when he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the 41st Precinct in the South Bronx. But while he knew that this was the most violent precinct in New York City, he was not prepared for the reception he got. As he approached the entrance to the stationhouse, a police officer was talking to two men in the doorway. Suddenly, the policeman fell against Mr. Walker, and as they tumbled to the floor, the author realized he was sticky with someone else's blood.

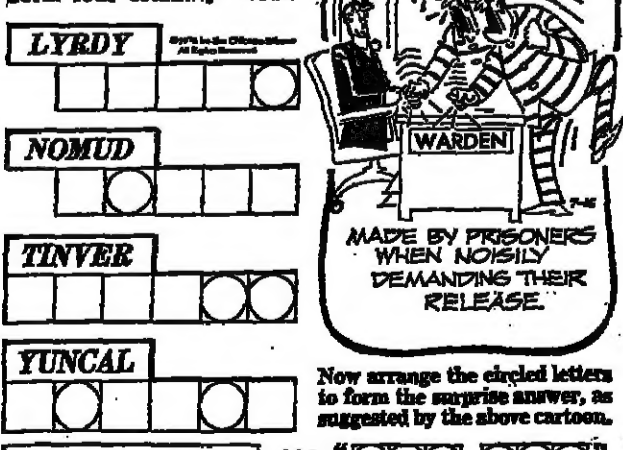
One of the men was armed with an iron pipe, the other had a knife. Mr. Walker and the policeman managed to subdue and capture the pipe wielder, but the other got away. Later, when his first tour of duty was over, the rookie lieutenant walked around the corner to where his car was parked and discovered that all four tires had been stolen.

There will be readers who will question the "objectivity" of "Fort Apache." This is only natural, as questioning the objectivity of the books written by the inhabitants, or former inhabitants, of the ghettos. It is to find in it a fantasy release for outraged emotions. In form, at least, many readers prefer the ghetto to the "border" and allegedly meaningless social rituals of the suburbs. Mr. Walker, who has now been promoted out of the 41st Precinct, says, "It was horrible, it was poignant, it was funny, and was sad, but most of all it was real." Perhaps all social reform ought to begin by defining "real."

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Answer: IT measures the juice—A METER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU OUGHTA PUT A ICE CUBE IN THE WATER FOR A GOOD CUSTOMER LIKE ME."

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusko

On the diagram seven no-trump was due to succeed, but this contract in principle needed a winning club finesse.

The opening one-club bid was strong and forcing, and the bidding followed natural lines. At his third turn, North felt too strong to bid three no-trump, so he temporized with three diamonds, although holding rather less than the normal requirements for a preference action. South then launched into Blackwood, and landed in seven diamonds when he discovered that his partner held two aces and a king.

It is easy to see that seven diamonds is superior to seven no-trump. After a neutral lead, the declarer can play to ruff the third round of hearts in dummy, draw trumps, and try for a three-trick spade break before falling back on the club finesse.

Unfortunately, from South's angle, seven no-trump was destined to succeed also. Not only did the club finesse win and spades divide three-three, but the heart queen dropped doublet for good measure.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
7 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

Canada Relents on Taiwan Flag, Anthem Issues at Olympics

Decision Made as IOC Considers Drastic Action

From Wire Dispatches
REAL, July 15—Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, today backed off his long-standing opposition to the use of the Republic of China flag and anthem at the Montreal Olympic Games. He said that he would allow the athletes to play their own flag and anthem at the games, but he would not allow the use of the flag and anthem at the medal ceremonies.

The offer was similar to a settlement mediated at the Rome Olympics in 1960. In those games, the United States and East German teams marched behind the Olympic flag and used the Olympic hymn rather than their national anthems at medal ceremonies. Now, however, the two Germanys enter separate teams.

It was not known whether the compromise would be acceptable to the Taiwan team.

The Canadian offer was made as the IOC met in Montreal to consider action, including the possibility of withdrawing its sanction of the Olympic Games in Montreal, according to the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"I was with Lord Killashin (president of the IOC) until late last night and I know that the IOC delegates voted unanimously on such action," Philip Krumm said.

"Canada had refused to permit the Taiwanese to compete in the games unless they agreed to march under the five rings of the Olympic flag instead of their own flag and without the playing of the country's anthem."

The latest proposal being con-

sidered by the IOC, which has been sharply critical of Canada's last-minute violation of Olympic principles, is that two yachtsmen at Kingston, Ontario, and three administrative members of the Taiwan team in Canada under dual passports be permitted to parade in Saturday's ceremonies. After the parade, the Taiwanese would leave the country without competing.

Lawrence Ting, head of the Taiwanese Olympic delegation, said he was agreeable to the proposal, which Krumm characterized as an IOC demand.

"The United States is strongly in favor of this demand," Krumm said. "The least we can ask is that Taiwan, a member of the IOC, be given the same courtesies as the other countries. The problem with the Canadian government is another matter."

Strong Stand

Krumm, who has been serving as an intermediary in the dispute, said he understood that, at the IOC meeting last night, the entire body was in agreement that the IOC should take this strong stand.

"It was virtually unanimous. When this matter was put to a voice vote, there was loud ap-

proval and no 'nos' but there were four or five abstentions." He did not identify those abstentions.

Trudeau said yesterday that the government would not change its position, explaining: "If you come from Taiwan, you can't say that you come from China."

Taiwan Position

Ting told a news conference today: "If the International Olympic Committee says we can march, we shall march regardless of what the Canadian government says."

A Taiwan team coach, Thomas Hauch, who entered Canada on a U.S. passport, said: "I must confess something, because it is boiling up inside me. In the last few days, I have tried to persuade Mr. Ting that we should compete under any flag, even a handkerchief."

"But recent events have changed my mind. I read Prime Minister Trudeau's statement that he welcomed all sportsmen, including us, but did not want us masquerading as Chinese."

"When I read that, I started asking myself, 'What the hell am I, Am I a Canadian or something?'"

IOC members confirmed that there had been a unanimous vote calling on the Canadian government to allow the Taiwanese yachtsmen to march as the Republic of China, under their own flag. But they said they were trying to avoid withdrawing official IOC sanction from the games and were still hopeful of persuading Canada to meet their conditions.

A delegation from Moscow reported to the IOC today on preparations for the 1980 Olympics. The Russians remained for three hours and were asked whether they could guarantee free entry to the Soviet Union for all athletes in 1980.

Vitaly Smirnov, a member of the IOC executive board and vice-president of the organizing committee in Moscow, told a news conference afterward:

"We have already given written guarantees that delegations recognized by the IOC will be given entry permits in accordance with Olympic rules. We were asked again about this by IOC members this morning and we reaffirmed that the guarantees will be honored."

Smirnov said no questions were asked about the athletes of specific countries, such as Israel and Chile, which have strained political relations with the Soviet Union.



STILL IN THE PICTURE?—Victor Yuen, Republic of China team secretary, peers from team's office in Montreal.

Pressures of Politics Are Not Likely to End

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, July 15 (NYT).—Can international sports be conducted without the political pressures that have scarred recent competitions?

"We would like to think so," says Col. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee. "But too many countries now are trying to use the Olympic movement to further their own political objectives."

Recent disputes involving U.S. participation in the Davis Cup, the Olympic status of athletes from Taiwan and threats of withdrawal by black African countries over the presence of New Zealand at the Montreal Games again have raised the question of whether politics and sports can be separated.

critics who contend that athletes from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations are state-supported, the Soviet officials cite the U.S. intercollegiate system and lucrative athletic scholarships as symbols of professionalism.

"Everyone plays the political game, even the U.S.," a former British tennis official said recently, referring to the withdrawal of the United States from the Davis Cup two weeks ago and the subsequent U.S. decision to rejoin the international tennis competition a week later. "The thing about Americans is that they don't like to get their hands dirty. But they play the game just as hard."

Opponents

Countries can survive any political sports crisis, Canadians now are learning. It is the athletes who ultimately pay the biggest and most unfair price in any power struggle, the critics contend.

An Olympic withdrawal by Tanzania, because of New Zealand's decision to send a rugby team to South Africa, nullifies the greatly anticipated showdown between Tanzanian Filbert Bayi and John Walker of New Zealand in the 1,500-meter run.

South African athletes continue to Olympic outcasts because of that country's apartheid policy. The biggest source of concern is that politics will escalate even more in sports. The success of the African bloc in banning Rhodesia from the Olympics four years ago, critics say, has spurred the current power play against New Zealand.

Many observers blame the international sports federations and the International Olympic Committee for allowing political pressures to dictate terms. A recent meeting of the International Football Federation produced no protests over the seemingly professional status of Olympic soccer teams from the Soviet Union and East Germany.

The Outlook

The political game is not likely to end in the near future. The Soviet Union will treat the world to the first Olympics in a Communist country with the 1980 Moscow Games. The 1984 Summer Olympics may be held in a Middle East nation, perhaps Iran, for the first time.

"As long as sport continues to receive the kind of international exposure it does, it will be exploited," said Frank Shorter, a lawyer and the Olympic marathon champion, who has competed extensively abroad. "The only question seems to be how far countries are willing to go to get what they want."

Tour de France Leg Is Captured by Mathis

TULLE, France, July 15 (Reuters).—Hubert Mathis of France won today's 19th stage of the Tour de France cycle race, a 219.5-kilometer ride from Saint-Pol-de-Léon to Tulle. Belgian Lucien Van Impe retained the overall lead.

Frenchman Bernard Thévenet, winner of the 1975 Tour de France, pulled out of the race today suffering from hepatitis. Before today's leg, he was placed 18th overall, more than 27 minutes behind the leader.

Swede Joins NHL

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 15 (UPI).—The Minnesota North Stars today announced the signing of Swedish star Roland Eriksson, who was claimed by the National Hockey League team in the eighth round of the 1974 amateur draft. Eriksson, 22, was the leading scorer for the Swedish national team in the world hockey tournament in Poland this spring.

Head Cup Semifinals

KITZBÜHEL, Austria, July 15 (AP).—American Wendy Turnbull will meet South African Anette du Preez in the Netherlands' unseeded Killy Appel will play against Romanian Virginia Ruzici when the women's singles of the Head Cup Tennis Tournament reach the semifinals tomorrow.

MADELINE CHURCH

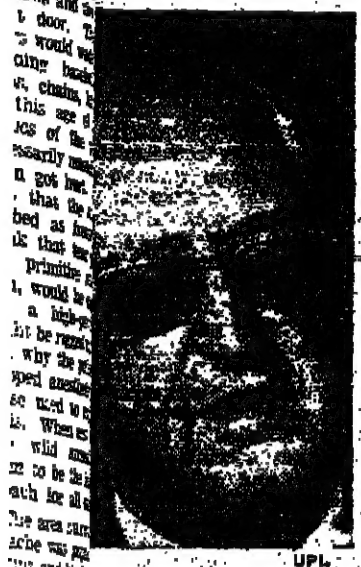
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Philip Krumm



Pierre Elliott Trudeau



Lord Killashin

President Impressed

Some Reflections on All-Star Reds

By Dave Anderson

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 (UPI).—In his miniature Cincinnati Reds uniform with "14" on the back, 4-year-old Rose Jr. was sitting in his father's locker in the home of the National League All-Star Game when he was asked what he thought of his father's performance.

"He's good," he said. "But he's always good."

The mouths of babes. Any child between the Reds and the Cincinnati Reds is a Red. In the 7-1 victory over the Oakland Athletics last night under the gaze of the nation's television cameras, the Reds' lead-off single came in the form of a two-run homer by Rose Jr. in the first inning. The Reds' two-run homer in the first inning was the only home run of the game. Ken Griffey Jr. hit a two-out run-scoring homer in the third inning from the Houston Astros. The Reds' lead-off single came in the form of a two-run homer by Rose Jr. in the first inning. The Reds' two-run homer in the first inning was the only home run of the game. Ken Griffey Jr. hit a two-out run-scoring homer in the third inning from the Houston Astros.



Cesar Cedeno (right) greeted by Ken Griffey after home run.

More Depth

a diplomatic way of saying the National League has more talent and this is a National League game. The Reds' lead-off single came in the form of a two-run homer by Rose Jr. in the first inning. The Reds' two-run homer in the first inning was the only home run of the game. Ken Griffey Jr. hit a two-out run-scoring homer in the third inning from the Houston Astros.

Before the game, when President Ford visited each clubhouse, the Count had asked him for a "federal aid for a disaster team," meaning the Giants. Perhaps more than most of the National League players, the Count appreciated what the Reds meant to the victory.

"Bench, Perez, Rose, Morgan, they get you up," The Count said. "They're winners."

With his contribution to the National League cause, The Count had upstaged The Bird.

"Griffey came in here with a 9 and 2 record and a 1.7 earned-run average. I had a 7 and 8 record. I had to keep my mouth shut," The Count said. "If I were 16 and 3 like Randy Jones is, I'd have really popped off. The Bird told me that if the National League won, he'd blow up my car. I'd better keep it in the garage. I'm only kidding—but I don't know about him, he's a little weird."

"President Ford enjoyed The Bird and The Count, but most of all he seemed to enjoy how the Reds play baseball."

"When Morgan and Concepcion made that slick double play in the first inning," Joe Garagiola recalled, "the President

said, 'No wonder they're in first place. He knows the game.'"

The President had requested that the Philadelphia sportsman accompany him on Air Force One to and from the All-Star Game.

"I think the most excited the President got was when Pete Rose said he'd first into third base on his triple," Garagiola said. "You know he's a fan when he's appreciating a triple."

Bernie Banks, the Hall of Fame slugger from the Chicago Cubs, also was in the presidential party. And after Cedeno struck out in the sixth, Banks criticized his batting form.

"He holds his hands too high," Banks said.

"When the Astros' outfielder came up in the eighth, Banks mentioned it again."

"His hands do look a little high," Ford agreed.

"You guys are trying to make a broadcaster out of him," Garagiola said. "He's not up there posing for a portrait."

"But his hands are too high," Banks repeated.

Moments later, Cedeno hit his two-run homer.

"If he listened to you guys," Garagiola said, he'd be going to air-conditioning school."

Banned Drug Found

MONTREAL, July 15 (Reuters).—Thousands of bottles of eye-drops containing small traces of a banned drug have been officially distributed among Olympic competitors, a member of the games' medical team said today.

A spokesman for the Olympic Village clinic said that the eye-drops are among a number of items being handed out by the official pharmaceutical suppliers to the games.

The drops contain a small amount of epinephrine which is related to the banned stimulant ephedrine.

"But the quantity is so small it is not enough to trigger a positive response in a dope test. That's why we have not put a stop to it," the spokesman said.

But most national team doctors are taking no chances and have ordered their competitors not to use the drops.

It's L.A. or Out For NFL Star O.J. Simpson

NEW YORK, July 15 (UPI).—Buffalo Bills running back O.J. Simpson said yesterday there is an "excellent" chance he will be playing for the Los Angeles Rams this season, but if a deal is not worked out by mid-August he will quit pro football.

"The Rams are ready to give the Bills an offer it would be hard to turn down," Simpson said. "The chances of going to Los Angeles are excellent."

The former Heisman Trophy winner said he has been in contact with both clubs but does not know which players would be involved in such a deal.

It is reported that Buffalo is interested in defensive end Jack Youngblood but Los Angeles is unwilling to part with one of the key members of its stout defensive unit.

"The Bills have said that it would be easier to trade the all-pro running back if he were willing to play for clubs other than those on the West Coast," Simpson, who has two more years left on his Buffalo contract, said he would consider going to Oakland or San Diego, but that the Rams are the most likely choice because they have the most to offer the Bills.

The seven-year veteran, who in 1975 set the National Football League single season rushing record, has said that family and business concerns are the motivating reasons for playing on the West Coast.

"I wanted to leave Buffalo not to go to a glamour city but to go home, to be with my family, and near my business."

"I reached a point where I had to start thinking about my future after football and if the deal falls through then I'm gone," said the 29-year-old Simpson in reference to leaving Buffalo.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	50	31	.617	
Boston	49	40	.556	9 1/2
Baltimore	48	42	.530	11 1/2
Detroit	38	51	.430	21
Cleveland	35	54	.391	24 1/2
Milwaukee	34	56	.378	26 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	41	31	.569	
Texas	40	38	.513	7
Oakland	41	41	.500	8 1/2
Minnesota	39	43	.476	10 1/2
Chicago	37	45	.451	14
California	35	52	.402	18 1/2
Thursday's Games				
Oakland at Detroit, n.				
Cleveland at Milwaukee, n.				
Milwaukee at Chicago, n.				
Philadelphia at Baltimore, n.				
New York at Texas, 2, n.				
Boston at Kansas City, 2, n.				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	46	33	.580	
Pittsburgh	46	33	.580	
New York	46	32	.590	1 1/2
St. Louis	39	40	.494	10 1/2
Chicago	38	46	.451	15 1/2
Montreal	25	52	.325	29
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	33	33	.500	
Los Angeles	47	38	.554	6
San Diego	43	44	.494	10 1/2
Boston	42	44	.488	11
Atlanta	40	43	.479	12 1/2
San Francisco	35	52	.402	18 1/2
Thursday's Games				
Philadelphia at San Francisco, n.				
Boston at New York, n.				
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, n.				
Montreal at Cincinnati, n.				
St. Louis at San Diego, n.				
Chicago at Los Angeles, n.				

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